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The Library Journal

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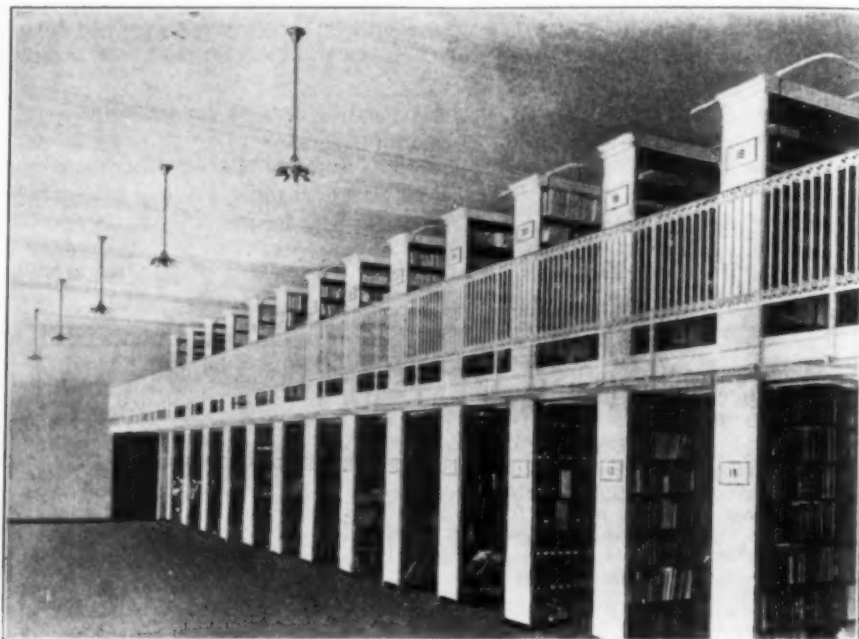
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 5

THE list of library organizations, as grouped by states in the Annual Library Index, suggests how many demands the librarian who would keep up to date has upon his time. No one who knows anything of library meetings can doubt that they are among the most effective means of broadening and bettering library work, not only in their uplift, but through discussion and comparison of methods and details. But there are only thirty days, more or less, in a month and twelve months in a year, and due to the rapid organization and development of the library field the many library meetings are taking a good deal of that time. It is a wholesome rule in a number of libraries that the librarian or some official representative should be sent to the national, state and local library meetings at the expense of the library, but trustees are apt to be perplexed by the number of calls of this kind for the presence of the library executive or of important members of the staff. On the other hand, it is to be remembered that in the national and local meetings, we have two different and distinctive types. The one is the assembling of a great number of persons to listen to speakers of large reputation or to hear discussions by library leaders or to participate in the section and special meetings which make part of the conference. The other is the gathering of a comparatively small group of people interested in local or specific problems, a gathering in which each participant may and should take part in the discussions—these possibly introduced by librarians of larger experience. The second class is extremely valuable, yet it is not well to have two organizations, two series of meetings, two sets of officials duplicating each other in this work. In other words, coordination and cooperation are as important in the field of library associations as of library organization in general.

THE plans for the annual conference of the American Library Association at Mackinac Island are being shaped to make it well worth while for every librarian east or

west, north or south, to be present, though it is not yet possible to give full details as to the conference program or as to the post-conference arrangements. The A. L. A. has been peculiarly fortunate in the selection of attractive places for its annual meetings and Mackinac Island is one of the most enticing and delightful of all with its historic association and landscape beauties, crowded within the nine miles of circumference. Those who fear that the Island will not be large enough for the A. L. A. will be comforted by Mr. Baedeker's assurance that the Grand Hotel, which is to be headquarters for the Association, has "1300 beds; high charges," but as the high charges will be mitigated to moderate rates for the A. L. A., the ample accommodations and corresponding comforts may be enjoyed without the stated disadvantage. The post-conference trip which will include the Fourth of July, is to be planned to take into consideration the heat usual on that holiday and is likely to be either amidst the cool breezes of the Great Lakes or among the pleasant wiles of their Canadian borders. For Eastern librarians who plan to attend the Mackinac conference it is suggested that they make the trip by water as far as possible. The beauty of this route would add materially to the pleasure of travelling.

THERE will be time for good travellers to enjoy the conference and the post-conference also if they can spare these happy days of leisure and be in New York in time to sail Aug. 6, by the "Vaderland" for the international conference at Brussels. A good representation of American librarians including forty to fifty and perhaps more will be present at Brussels, most of them sailing by "the official steamer" in the good company of the members of the Historical Association and other learned bodies, while others will be earlier in Europe and will meet them at the conferences and possibly return by the "Finland." Among those already booked for the steamer are two ex-presidents of the A. L. A., Mr. Andrews and

Mr. Bostwick, and such representatives of the profession as Mr. and Mrs. Bowerman and Mr. and Mrs. Mann of Washington, Mr. Moulton, Dr. Nolan, Mr. Utley of Florida, and among the ladies, Mrs. Dewey, Miss Foote and Miss Sperry, not to speak of others from Massachusetts to Oklahoma and from Idaho to Florida, more than a dozen states being already represented in the passenger list. It is to be hoped that the Pacific coast will not be without representation and as the Bureau of University of Travel is still holding steamer accommodations for A. L. A. members and their friends, it is not too late to join this pleasant party. There should be no delay, however, in making a favorable decision as in September it is difficult to secure passage for the return voyage, which is assured by the steamer "Finland" for those joining the outgoing party or giving word in time of their intention to return by the last named steamer. We cannot too strongly urge those who desire to enjoy a delightful trip under minimum expense to become members of the A. L. A. party, and it should be kept in mind that members of the A. L. A. may include their friends by making them temporary members of the Association.

THERE seems to be some reason to believe that a decrease of library circulation which has been noted in more than one library in the past few months is general rather than local—for reasons which have yet to be discerned and explained. There are sure to be downs as well as ups in any "forward movement" and the library movement has been going forward at such a pace that such a reaction would not be surprising. Largely through the opening of the many Carnegie branches the New York Public Library has reached by leaps and bounds the enormous circulation of 7,000,000 volumes a year and the Brooklyn Public Library has made in the past ten years the astonishing stride from 80,000 to 4,000,000 volumes. Brooklyn in the four months of 1910 shows a falling off, instead of the usual increase in circulation, exceeding 50,000 volumes, and several leading libraries show similar decrease. It will be interesting to know how far this is symptomatic of general library conditions. The past few months have

been a period neither of extreme prosperity nor of marked depression, but rather one of business sluggishness, so that there is little reason in the condition of trade for either decrease or increase of library circulation. Indeed, it is difficult to discern whether the general activity and alertness that comes with prosperity increases library circulation more than it is increased because of the enforced leisure of those out of work in times of depression, who more and more find the library instead of the saloon their refuge from adversity. It may be that the impetus given to library growth by the opening of more and more Carnegie branches in the great centers and the immediate increase of registration consequent thereon have brought library circulation to its present limit in the centers of population and that we shall stand still if not go backward for a space. But is there evidence of similar conditions in the rural libraries throughout the country?

THERE was a hearing last month before the House Postal Committee in Washington, in which the library post came somewhat to the front, but the chances for action at this session are so little that it is hardly worth while for librarians to waste powder by bombarding Senators and Representatives with letters and petitions at this time. There is, however, a growing disposition to urge upon Congress the acceptance of a parcels post and the development of the rural free delivery routes at a cheaper rate for local business, both of which will be in the direction of a library post. Ultimately when the second class rate, that covering newspapers sent from the office of publication, is permanently adjusted, books from free public libraries may be included in that class,—which would be the ideal solution of that question. Certainly furnishing library facilities to all the people through the mails at a rate which will be close to cost is more justifiable than furnishing free seeds and franked transportation for them to one class of the community, not always for their asking. If librarians must bide their time before obtaining this boon, at least they can accomplish something in a later session by stimulating public attention and urging upon Senators and Representatives during the recess the need of better postal facilities.

SYMPOSIUM ON COÖRDINATION OR AFFILIATION OF LIBRARIES

CONTRIBUTED BY VARIOUS LIBRARIES

II.

FURTHER contributions to the symposium on library coördination which appeared in the March number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* have been received. The questions answered by the various libraries contributed to this symposium cover the main points of coördination methods now under consideration, and are as follows:

1. What are the classes of demand within the library for books which it cannot supply?

2. How far are these demands filled by the extension of these methods and to what extent; is it undesirable to fill them?

3. Would a uniform blank for requesting inter-library loan, that could be sent successively to different libraries until the book should be found be desirable for general use throughout the country?

4. Does the plan of a central lending library seem preferable to the development of the present facilities of the national library, the assignment of regional functions to important libraries in the several sections and the use of special university and other libraries?

5. Is the present cost of the inter-loan system prohibitive in many instances? And how can this difficulty be obviated?

6. How can the small libraries be of use to the large libraries in coördination?

The responding libraries whose answers follow do not repeat the questions in their replies. But in numbering the answers the numbers of the corresponding questions are given.

The libraries which contributed to the first installment of this symposium were: Buffalo; Cincinnati; Columbia University; District of Columbia; Forbes Library, Northampton; Grand Rapids; McGill University, Montreal; Newark; Providence; St. Louis; Stockbridge, Mass.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY

(1) The classes of books most frequently called for which cannot be supplied are law,

medicine, town histories and genealogy. These classes are purposely curtailed in the Public Library collection because of the existence of special libraries on these subjects in Brooklyn and New York.

(2) The demands which cannot be filled by local libraries are supplied through the present inter-library loan methods.

(3) If the number of requests for inter-library loans warrants it, I believe a uniform blank would be an advantage. Such a blank is used in a similar way in our own library for the requests for the loan of books made from branch to branch.

(4) The further development of the present facilities of the national and existing special libraries, and an increase in the number of special collections included in general reference libraries scattered throughout the country seems to us preferable to the establishment of a central lending library. The difficulties in determining the classes of books which should comprise the central lending library as well as the questions of maintenance and administration make the feasibility of such a scheme extremely doubtful.

The most practical scheme seems to be for libraries within a certain radius to decide upon the different classes of books which they will *collect* and *preserve*. Such a plan would not necessarily affect the purchase of any book currently needed, but the adoption of such a scheme would make possible the discarding of many books as soon as they pass from a period of usefulness to one of mere historic interest, because each library would know definitely where comprehensive collections on these subjects could be consulted.

Such a development of "regional" libraries as above would be of great advantage both to large and small libraries.

(5) If the patrons of the library are deterred from borrowing on account of express charges we agree with Dr. Hodges that many libraries can better afford to meet these charges than to purchase for them-

selves books which will be used by only one borrower in many years.

(6) By making their specialties known to other libraries.

From the contributions to the symposium in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for March it would seem that the present limited use of inter-library loan privileges may be largely due to the lack of knowledge of the exact location of particular books on the part of librarians, and the fact that investigators themselves are not yet aware of the willingness of libraries to borrow and lend.

FRANK P. HILL.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

(1) Demands upon this Library for material which it cannot supply are few. In five years we have been obliged to resort to inter-library loans only four or five times.

(2) These demands were for specific books, known to be in the libraries applied to.

(3) Until the whole practice of inter-library loans has been crystallized into a system, with well understood regulations and limitations—and this is still far in the future—it must remain more or less a personal matter between librarians, subject to qualifications arising out of each particular case. Many libraries now have printed forms, but we cannot see why they need be uniform.

(4) Except as the state library or library commission in each state might, and ought to, assume the inter-library loan relations for the whole state, either by supplying wants from its own shelves or as a clearing house, we question the feasibility of erecting a central lending library.

(5) It has not so proven in the few instances when this library has had occasion to use the inter-loan system.

(6) By familiarizing themselves with the scope of the nearest large libraries and directing their loan requisitions to that one most likely to have the books required; by ascertaining through definite inquiry, what the policy and practice of such large libraries is; by limiting requests to absolutely indispensable items and utilizing their own resources to the fullest extent before calling for help.

HOWARD MEMORIAL LIBRARY (NEW ORLEANS)

(1) The books inquired for beyond our power of supply may be divided into two classes.

The first are those the titles of which are taken from the notes to the larger textbooks which have been compiled from the resources of either the special library of an author or of the collection of national or great university libraries. These are generally out of date and out of reach since the reader is seldom desirous of spending anything to satisfy an unimportant inquiry. The second class are books of collectors, always those which are extremely expensive and are never required except by wealthy people who, being in the minority here, have no right to expect that the community will supply this particular class of book.

I have before me just now a request for a book which would not have two readers in twenty years.

(2) So far as we are concerned the present inter-library loan methods have quite filled the wants of our readers; we have only made about ten such borrowings. The conception of omnipresence of scientific books is very beautiful, but when less than a given number, say ten, are to be had in a country, I think it highly desirable that some copies should be anchored and kept without possibility of being unattainable in the locality where they are generally known to exist. This knowledge is in the hands of scattered students to whom it would be impossible to give notice that the book has been for the time sent from its well known location. I have personally suffered several times from the absence of a rare book which had been temporarily loaned from a reference library. Therefore I should say that it is very undesirable to loan any book of which less than ten copies can be located.

(3) I think this suggestion of a uniform blank excellent; that blanks should specify the name and purpose of the reader for whom the book is sought is an excellent suggestion, for there could be conceived conditions where the strictest rules should be suspended.

(4) The plan of a central lending library has long seemed to be preferable to the other

method suggested in your questions. Each of them however has great usefulness.

When the Rosenberg fund for library purposes for Galveston reached the unexpected sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand instead of the one hundred and fifty thousand originally estimated, I proposed to the leading executor of the will that he should create for the state of Texas such a central lending library. He could not however see the wisdom of giving to the whole of Texas benefits which the donor had intended to give to Galveston only; he was not willing to admit that the changed amount at the disposition of the trustees would have justified a modification of the original destination.

(5) Undoubtedly the present cost of inter-loan system of libraries prohibits it in many instances.

(6) The small library could be of infinite use in any scheme leading up to a conception that the whole of the books in a country, and especially those in the care of libraries or other literary associations, make up the library, that is to say, the book wealth of that country.

I know of many almost minute libraries which possess unique material on unusual subjects. They have either started from, or have been the inheritors of, special collections, frequently of enthusiasts and sometimes they have not even a catalog. I have in my eye a little public library on the Ohio river, I do not think it has more than 3000 books, but amongst them there are 50 of immense value.

WILLIAM BEER.

LOUISVILLE (KY.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(1) Demands for books which this library cannot supply

- (a) Special volumes in large sets;
- (b) Out of print and rare books;
- (c) Very costly books;
- (d) Books not worth while for purchase.

(2) We endeavor to secure for our patrons through inter-library loans chiefly books under classes *a*, *b* and *c*. We lend to small libraries throughout Kentucky many books which they cannot afford to purchase, even books which cost only the ordinary price.

(3) Our requests are hardly numerous enough to require a special application blank for this purpose.

(4) It seems preferable to develop the present facilities of the national library, supplemented by the use of other libraries.

(5) The present cost of the inter-loan system is only occasionally prohibitive. But a national law providing for free transportation of this class of books would be of great assistance to the system.

(6) One way in which the small libraries can be of use to the large libraries in this system of coördination is by addressing their requests to the smallest library that can supply their wants, thereby distributing the work as much as possible.

WILLIAM F. YUST.

PRATT INSTITUTE FREE LIBRARY

No more hopeful sign exists in present-day library efforts than the purpose of librarians to work together to the end that every person shall get answer to serious inquiry in any line of knowledge however simple or technical.

In a great center like New York, with its three extensive public library systems and its special and professional libraries of every description, library affiliation of the simplest sort may be so effectual that when suitable material is not at hand at the home library an inquirer may be directed at once with confidence to the very collection where the information he seeks may be found. This is easier and more straightforward than inter-library lending. A carfare or two and a reader is quickly in possession of specialized resources which no system of lending could put into rotation. If it's a matter of a particular book, and there is haste, inquiry should be made by telephone from the first library to the likeliest library, and when the book is located, the inquirer could do his own borrowing. When these efforts fail certain great out-of-town repositories can be appealed to for the inter-library loan. The occasion for this does not often arise at the Pratt Library.

Answering the questions put by the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* we keep in mind the possibilities of inter-library reference within a great city.

(1) We do not attempt to directly supply books in the higher ranges of medicine and law, general treatises in foreign languages.

genealogies and local histories, elaborations of the sciences, nor obscure literature of any kind.

(2) A demand out of our line is met by reference to the library in the city known to be best equipped in that direction, as far as possible without inter-library borrowing.

(3) We do not need a uniform blank. It does not seem to us that the needs elsewhere require it.

(4) The central lending library plan is already partly realized in the great research and university libraries known to possess accumulations of unusual literature, and the specialized libraries to most of which the public may appeal.

A separate storage institution for an entire community does not appear to us to be a workable scheme, nor very desirable.

(5) Inter-library loan is expensive if frequently indulged in. If resorted to on unusual occasions the accommodation repays the cost of transportation. Parcels post is, of course, the remedy.

(6) The small libraries and the branches can help the large libraries in the same city by correctly informing themselves of the resources of the large ones, so that borrowers may be wisely directed.

Small out-of-town libraries serve for matters of local interest but otherwise they could avail little. EDWARD F. STEVENS.

INDEXING AND OTHER UNORGANIZED FORMS OF LIBRARY WORK

By JULIA E. ELLIOTT, *Indexer, New York City*

It is scarcely necessary to discuss in detail before an assemblage of librarians the great lack and the great need of good and complete indexes to books of importance.

At infrequent intervals and in desultory fashion protests are raised against indexless books, and occasionally one more courageous, or perhaps more exasperated, than the rest, sets forth at length the serious defects in existing indexes, enlivened by quotations of humorous blunders, and supplemented by the personal opinion of the author as to what constitutes a good index.

The files of the library periodicals abound in articles, protests and criticisms. One writer to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* says: "The A. L. A. should bring pressure to bear to make publishers realize that a book published without an index is as incomplete as a book that is published without a cover or title-page."

Another contributor in 1897 wrote: "Cannot something be done either by the A. L. A. or by librarians individually to encourage the publication of indexes by regular publishers? Something which would tend to cultivate what the *Nation* (always the champion of indexes) is pleased to call the index conscience."

Nor is this appreciation of the value of indexes of recent date. Dr. Watts early in the 18th century advised people to make an index to the contents of a book while they were reading it provided it had none.

In 1600 Thomas Fuller gives directions in one of his books for the use of indexes in which he says: "An index is the bag and baggage of a book, of more use than honor." And in reply to an expression of fear that people would use indexes instead of reading books, he says: "An index is a necessary implement and no impediment to a book, and though the idle deserve no crutches—pity it is the weary should be denied the benefit thereof."

In the preface of Campbell's "Lives of the chief justices" we read the famous sentiment, frequently quoted, "So essential did I consider an index to be to a book, that I proposed to bring a bill into Parliament to deprive an author who publishes a book without an index of the privilege of copyright, and moreover subject him to a pecuniary penalty."

Another says: "One feature in most books is very necessary and that is an index, for a book without an index is like a ship without a rudder."

We could quote indefinitely from Carlyle, Macaulay, Oliver Wendell Holmes and many others opinions on the value and importance of indexes.

As a rule these opinions are repeated only in library periodicals, where they reach the reading public already firmly convinced of the justice of the claims.

Occasionally a protest strays into the public press, such as the following from the *New*

York *Tribune* of Feb. 16, 1908: "It is right and proper that something should be done every now and then to rouse the makers of books to the importance of indexes. Lovers of good indexes should go on agitating, in season and out of season, for the establishment of the highest possible standard in this matter."

Is it not strange that the strong sentiment for good indexes prevalent among authors, professional men and students has not had a greater influence in making them more universal?

It is true that there has been marked advancement during the past decade, one or two publishers especially have produced exceptional indexes, and never issue a valuable book without one, but it is the exception and not the rule.

The waste of time resulting from this condition of affairs would be appalling were it understood. Hundreds of people, in libraries and out, spend hours of time daily seeking hidden and unindexed material that in the end often eludes their search, and that might once for all be made readily available to all seekers by a well-made index in each book. Moreover, many valuable books are never consulted because of the hopelessness of the task, and students are frequently obliged to turn away unsatisfied, or with a poor substitute, not because books do not contain what they want, but because they do not reveal their treasures, and time is too precious. The time thus wasted would be more than ample to index the important books of the world many times over.

It is most astonishing in this age of organization, when time is our most precious asset, and possibilities of service multiply over night beyond all power of human librarians to develop, that this simple method of lightening labor, and increasing the efficiency of service, should be so neglected.

It is my purpose to consider briefly the reasons for these conditions, where the responsibility lies, and the remedy.

Let us consider the publishers' standpoint. The first obstacle we meet is the unsettled question of the responsibility of the publisher vs. the author for the index to a book. But in whatever way this controversy may be decided, the publisher is still responsible to the buyer for the class of books he publishes, and his reputation as a publisher depends

upon the value of his publication; to the same degree should he be responsible for good indexes, whether he or the author assumes the financial responsibility for their production.

The second cause was expressed not long ago by a representative of a prominent publishing house to the effect that the making of an index means a cash outlay without a corresponding cash income, the price of the book cannot be increased because it has an index. Moreover, there is no competition, and books sell just as well without indexes as with them.

This cause is a vital one. Every good business man considers carefully any increased expense in manufacturing an article, even though it means increased efficiency, unless he is assured of a cash increase as well.

But the majority of publishers are big enough and broadminded enough to improve their publications, even at a little extra expense, and many of them incur this expense not only without cash returns, but often without real increase in value, as so many poor indexes bear witness, and a consequent actual waste in time and money is the result. For we agree with a contributor to the *Publishers' Weekly* that "It is an open question as to whether the perfunctory index is not more exasperating than the absence of an attempt to meet the reader's convenience."

Here we meet one of the most serious obstacles to good indexes, in the low esteem in which the ability to index is held. Of such minor importance is it from the publisher's viewpoint that the work is often delegated to the least busy, hence the least efficient person on the staff, to be done in odd moments without any clearly defined plan or comprehensive scheme of procedure, or without any adequate understanding of the use it is to have.

In one instance a skilled workman in a branch of the printing trade that had been superseded by modern appliances was retained as a pensioner, and given miscellaneous work that did not require particular fitness or training, among other things indexing. For eight or ten years this man indexed his periodical faithfully. Never during that time did he seek to discover whether he was doing it properly, whether there were aids he could use to advantage, or whether it met the needs of its users. In determining

his entry he never read beyond the title and never used any subject word not to be found there. This index met the temporary needs of the editors because usually the titles of the articles were easily remembered by them. The same firm receives hundreds of letters every year from readers of the periodical asking for information which has been published in it, and to meet this demand a card index is kept, made on an entirely different plan, by a different man, who spends a large percentage of his time in answering these queries.

The connection between a printed index on the same plan as the cards, and the saving of time and expense to subscriber and publisher has never been discovered. And the hundreds of subscribers who do not know about the information bureau or perhaps who cannot wait to get the information from a long distance, struggle along with a poor substitute, without a protest.

Not only is the indexer's ability underrated, but other limitations are imposed. Irrespective of the needs of the case, the index must often be compressed within a certain number of pages; to accomplish this without omitting too much valuable matter, the convenience in arrangement and form must be sacrificed. It is as absurd to limit the size of an index by the number of pages contained in the book, as it would be in cataloging to limit the number of cards to be used for a book on the same basis. Many large books require only two or three cards, while a small book may be full of good matter that would be lost without numerous analyticals.

But the publishers are not altogether to blame in this matter when we consider the lack of organization and of uniform standards among indexers. This is largely due to the limited facilities for training. The only place within our knowledge where instruction is given is in library schools, and the longest course scheduled is twelve lessons. Miss Nancy Bailey, who established the first indexer's office in England in 1893, and who trained altogether about forty women as indexers during the first four years, says that "In twelve months a well educated and intelligent person, who can keep mind on matter closely, can be trained to index books of facts," which as we know are the easiest books to index.

Under present conditions indexers are

trained principally by experience and at the expense of the indexes undertaken. Of the many who are given the task, only a few consider the matter worthy their study and best efforts, and still fewer develop the indexing sense and become professional indexers.

Again, opinions vary widely among students as to what constitutes a good index; each one bears in mind his own particular needs, and does not always realize other points of view. This is not a serious matter if each one is able to find what he wants, and is content to allow the index to contain other things that another may want, for an indexer must consider not only the brilliant and the wise, but the ignorant and the uninformed.

In view of the differences of opinion, it is not strange perhaps that great surprise is expressed, especially among magazine publishers, that their indexes are not all that every one could desire, and that librarians find them inadequate for their purposes.

The causes underlying the present state of book and periodical indexes we believe then to be the unsettled question between publisher and author as to financial responsibility for their production; the more serious question of increased expense without adequate cash returns, further influenced by lack of competition; the lack of appreciation of the art of indexing and of what constitutes a good index; the lack of organization and of standards among indexers themselves.

That the responsibility for these conditions rests largely with the users of books we are convinced.

The indifference of publishers is due in great measure to ignorance of the strong sentiment prevailing on the subject. It is too much to expect that they will be strenuous about discovering and satisfying a sentiment that means increased expense to them. We believe the element of competition is greater than they realize, but it is not great enough to have any appreciable effect.

The responsibility for securing a needed reform must always rest with those who realize most clearly the need of it, and in this case it is the people who daily suffer from the inconvenience and waste of time occasioned who must be the reformers.

A search of the library periodicals fails to show that the A. L. A. ever acted upon the suggestion to use its influence with publishers. And the great surprise and commo-

tion occasioned awhile ago by a letter addressed to a publishing house in appreciation of the change in their method of indexing is pretty good proof that librarians have seldom, if ever, as individuals made any attempt to change conditions.

We believe this reform will require much the same methods that every other has required: some organized effort to accomplish definite results.

The sentiment widely prevailing must be crystallized into action, and while this action would mean very little individual effort, in the aggregate it would be a tremendous force in obtaining results.

It is not enough to have an opinion, and express it now and then to our associates, however forcibly. To be effective it must reach the person or persons who are directly responsible.

There are three effective ways in which publishers could be apprised of the sentiment among book lovers and book users and stimulated to produce better indexes. The first would be a forceful and dignified presentation of facts from every library organization in the country, including the A. L. A., state associations, and local library clubs, to the Publishers' Association.

The second would be a courteous protest from individual librarians to individual publishers whenever a poorly indexed or unindexed book of importance comes to his attention, and a letter of appreciation now and then to a publisher when a good index is discovered. This latter method, in my humble opinion, would be the most stimulating and effective of all. A bit of criticism is always more kindly received when commendation is as readily given if deserved, and in this connection, although I have heard the publications of one publisher repeatedly praised by librarians, I venture to say very few have taken pains to express satisfaction to the publisher himself, or to his representatives.

The third method is the recognition of good indexes in library periodicals and other library organs, with corresponding criticisms of poor ones. This would be especially effective if incorporated in the *A. L. A. Book-list* notices, as it is more liable to come to the attention of publishers there than in any other journal.

A very short campaign, we believe, would secure surprising results. And with a better understanding among publishers as to the value and needs of good indexes and the qualifications of good indexers the standard would be speedily raised, the work would become organized, and library schools would find it possible to add longer courses of training to meet the greater demand.

Other forms of unorganized library work are all about us, but it will be possible to mention only one or two very briefly.

The recent organization of a Special Libraries Association shows clearly that library organization is only beginning, and that there are many forms still untouched, and many still unrecognized.

The need that is felt among the special libraries is no less evident among private libraries, which are special libraries on a small scale.

The treatment of a private library will always be more or less a problem of the individual owner's tastes and desires, but there are certain underlying principles of classification and cataloging that could be formulated to advantage, so that the plan decided upon would recognize the problem of a growing collection, and would not need revision by each new organizer.

The semi-public libraries, such as Parish and Settlement libraries, offer a field for organization that could be most profitably developed with the coöperation of the public library, which is to be had for the asking.

The editorial field is another where library training and experience, particularly the latter, could be made of great service, especially in the compilation and editing of books of reference. Problems of classification, arrangement, alphabetizing and indexing might all be more satisfactorily solved by one who had learned by experience how the mind of the average person works in consulting these aids.

The business world offers many opportunities for library skill and methods, as well as has much to give whereby libraries might profit.

These and many other lines allied to library work offer alluring opportunities to the man or woman with the pioneer spirit and the constructive mind.

CHANGE OF NAME OF CORPORATE BODIES: A SUGGESTION FOR THE CATALOGER

By T. FRANKLIN CURRIER, *in charge of Catalog Department, Harvard College Library.*

THOSE who prophesy assure the librarian to-day that the minor problems of technique are settled, and that now his energies are to be devoted solely to broader questions of policy. Such persons will, I trust, admit that the successful carrying out of the broader policies is helped to a marked degree by absolute uniformity and certainty in the matters of technique, but they may forget that these newer policies sometimes necessitate the reconsideration of questions looked on as settled, or bring to light new difficulties. We shall, in fact, never be in a position to consider that library methods have been definitely settled in all details, but must ever be on the watch for improvements suggested and made necessary by new policies. Modern plans for coördination in the library field and for dissemination of information about books call frequently for a wide distribution of catalog cards by libraries and bibliographical institutions, and, consequently, for the formation of large card repertories. Cards are now distributed by several of our larger American libraries, by the American Library Association, various European bibliographical institutions, and more recently, by the Royal Library of Berlin. In this country the Library of Congress, and Columbia and Princeton Universities, at least, are forming more or less complete repositories of cards issued by other institutions, while more than forty depository catalogs of the Library of Congress cards scattered over the United States make known the books available there. This increasing use of the printed card makes uniformity of heading and permanency of the entry much more desirable than when each card fulfilled no function beyond the walls of the building housing the book to which it referred. Uniformity is at present made more possible than formerly by the steady approach towards agreement in cataloging practice during the last half century. The recent "A. L. A. Rules" adopted by the English and American library

associations have contributed their part to this end; but even this, the latest code, has left some points still untouched. One of these points is the treatment of corporate bodies that have changed their names, and as this is a matter which affects directly the permanency of our printed entries, I have considered it worth while to attempt to formulate a satisfactory rule. The matter may not be of sufficiently frequent occurrence in the smaller library to demand special treatment there, but in the larger library, and especially in the consolidated catalogs formed of printed cards from various sources, it becomes a problem worth consideration. Cutter, the Library School Rules, Linderfelt, and Wheatley are all silent in this regard. The European codes are spared the question because of their custom of treating publications of corporate bodies as anonymous. The only rule touching the problem is in a pamphlet recently issued by the John Crerar Library and supplementing the "A. L. A. Rules." The rule in question reads: "Use in headings the latest form of the name of a corporate body unless the change is the result of consolidation, in which case enter serial publications under the latest name, non-serial under the name at the time of issue. . . ." This statement agrees fairly well, I believe, with the common practice among catalogers to-day.

The rule now proposed is this: Enter each publication of a corporate body that has changed its name under the name borne by the body at the date of issuing the publication in question. With societies and institutions, bring together a complete list of the publications under the current name of the body by means of added entries. Insert descriptive reference cards under each name stating the changes, and referring, in the case of official bureaus, departments, etc., to each name for the various publications, and, in the case of societies and institutions, to the current name for the complete list.

Before testing this plan it may be well to

state the essential characteristics of a good catalog rule. First, it should lead to economy of time on the part of the persons making use of the catalogs. This will be attained, if the cards present the facts clearly and with absolute exactness of statement, and if, when the entries are arranged, the seeker will obtain his information directly and, as much as is reasonable, without the mediation of references. Second, a rule should lead to economy of the cataloger's time, and thus should be simple of application, even mechanical, if possible, and the results attained should be permanent. Does the rule formulated above meet these requirements? A few examples selected somewhat at random as test cases will help answer this question.

Examine first the case of official bureaus, departments, etc., and take as an instance the Meteorological Bureau of Ohio. Having prepared cards under the heading Ohio—Meteorological bureau, for its annual report, and for a "Circular of information" of 1882, we discover that our bureau has since become the Ohio Weather and Crop Service. Shall we recatalog the old titles under the new name? It is much better not to change them, but to enter the publications of the "bureau" and of the "service" under these respective heads with clear references stating the change in name. A serial publication, like a report, or a bulletin, continuing through both periods, perhaps with continuous numbering, should be recorded under each heading, with a note explaining that the earlier or the later numbers are recorded under the earlier or later name. This practice economizes our cataloger's time, for it is easy to comprehend and follow, and it certainly contributes to the permanency of our cards. It produces also an exact and accurate statement of the facts of the case. In these ways it fulfils a part of our requirements of a satisfactory rule. Does it also economize the reader's time by helping him to get his material with the least effort? In the case cited and in the case of other official bureaus, departments, etc., I believe there is no loss of efficiency. If the searcher knows the bureau under one of the names but is ignorant of the others, proper reference cards should set him right, and he will find the two groups of cards in the same or adjoining trays. There

is even a strong chance that separating the cards into groups will be clearer to him than mixing them together. The same is true of the man who is familiar with the history of the bureau, except that he will arrive at his results more quickly. If, however, the searcher is ignorant of the exact names by which the bureau is known, he will necessarily get at the titles from their subject headings where the two sets of cards will be in close juxtaposition.

Turning now to societies, let us take as an example the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, which published in 1893 a work entitled "Territorial waters." In 1895, or thereabouts, the society became the International Law Association. Ease in cataloging and permanency of results are again attained by ruling that the book shall be entered under the association's earlier name—that is, the name it bore at the date of the publication of the book. If the book is quoted, as is quite possible, under this name, the reader's time will be saved; but, on the other hand, there is a probability that persons familiar with the association will look for the title under the later name and then, too, the newer association may issue a new edition. These considerations make it desirable to have added entries under the second name in order to save referring back. We shall thus gather together under the current name all the publications of the society. This leads, to be sure, to duplication of cards, but in our larger catalogs a reasonable duplication is not a matter to be alarmed at* and surely it is a lesser evil than unnecessarily obliging the reader to turn from tray to tray for the sought for title. Other examples showing the usefulness of the proposed method are the publications of the various anti-imperialist associations. The "Anti-Imperialist League" became the "New England Anti-Imperialist League" at the time of the formation of, and its affiliation with the "American Anti-Imperialist League." Later on when the New England League severed its connections with the American League it again became the "Anti-Imperialist League." Under the rule of entering the publications under the latest name it would be very difficult for the cataloger to deter-

* Consult Mr. C. W. Andrews' paper on the size of our card catalogs in the *Bulletin of the A. L. A.*, vol. 3, no. 5, pp. 372-374.

mine just how to treat this complicated case, and especially so if he did not have at hand fairly complete sets of the league publications or reports giving him the history of the successive changes; moreover, during the active existence of these various associations the question of changing or reprinting cards would have continually presented itself. With the rule proposed each publication can easily and instantly be permanently disposed of, and, if the exact relation of one organization to another is not known, simple "see also" references will guide the reader without committing the cataloger. Under some subject heading as "imperialism" or "anti-imperialism" the whole collection of titles can be brought together for easy reference, thus satisfying all demands of the student.

With the third class of corporate entries, institutions, the advantage of our plan is least obvious, though here again the advantages of permanency of cards once made and absolute accuracy of statement outweigh the disadvantages. We are certainly accurate when we enter the "Addresses at the inauguration of J. C. Welling as President of Columbian College, Washington, D. C., 1871," under Columbian College instead of under the institution's later name, George Washington University. We are by so doing making easier the work of the cataloger by reducing the time he will spend in investigations. We are also, in the long run, saving the reprinting of cards. At first sight it would seem as if we were scattering the entries relating to the institution, but if we repeat these titles, by means of added entries, under the current name, we shall, I think, be completely satisfying the demands on our catalog. If, at some future time, the name of the institution again changes, the added entries now under the current name will be corrected and transferred to the new name, necessitating altering the manuscript heading of but one card per title, while, under the older rule, it was necessary to alter the printed headings of the full set of author, subject, and reference cards for each title, or else reprint the entry.

To sum up, in our public catalogs we shall place the publications of official bureaus, departments, etc., that have changed their names, each under the name borne by the body at the date of publication of the work in ques-

tion. As the various names borne by a body and its successors will be subheads under a place name, it will be easy, with proper references, for the student to refer from one to the other, for they will be together in one tray or in adjoining trays. With societies and institutions we also place under each successive name the publications issued during the period that the body bore the name in question. As, in this case, these different groups of cards will be in widely separated parts of the catalog we repeat the complete set of entries under the current name of the body, doing this by means of added entries. In our consolidated catalogs of cards from other institutions it would not be practicable to make these added entries, but the use to which these catalogs are put is such that little trouble may be anticipated, especially if references can be inserted of the nature of those now being printed by the Library of Congress for similar cases.

There is one use being made of the depository sets of Library of Congress cards in which the method outlined would be especially helpful. When, for the purpose of ordering cards, titles are being looked up in these catalogs with the book actually in hand, the seeker is materially assisted by finding the entry under the name of the corporate body as printed on the title-page. Similarly, in our own catalogs, whenever we look up a title exactly quoted or with the book in hand, it will be found much more easily if the cards are entered by the proposed method.

It may be argued that we should, in treating corporate bodies, follow the analogy of persons who change their names, and so enter under the latest form. A person cannot change his identity, even though he changes his name, but, with corporate bodies, change of name frequently means change of functions, and often practical change of identity. Moreover, corporate bodies are likely to exist for indefinite periods, thus entries of their publications accumulate in our catalogs indefinitely, making a change of name a more serious matter. Even with the most frequently marrying authoress, we may console ourselves that she is mortal and that some day we, or at least our successors, can assign a permanent and final heading for her works.

Two minor provisions should be noted before closing. First, if a corporate body is

known, currently or successively, by two names which are translations one of the other, enter all its publications under one, and insert a general reference card from the other. Second, when the change of name of a body is very slight, it is frequently advisable to adopt the briefer form and enter all the publications under this. In the case of some government departments and ministries this plan can be used to advantage, references being made from all forms in use to the briefer one.

A NEW SCHEME FOR CARD CATALOGS

THERE are two main objections which can be raised against the present system of card cataloging, and both of them are in the nature of shortcomings with respect to the superior printed book catalog. The one lies in the making, and the other in the using of the catalog. First, in the preparation of a card catalog every cataloger is well aware of the fact that in the case of certain headings—principally author, subject, and form headings—the repeated duplication of the name of the heading on every card of each entry soon strikes him with the feeling that there is valuable time wasted in the process. This duplication, as we all know, is admirably done away with in the making of a printed book catalog.

Secondly, another advantage of the book catalog over the card catalog lies in the fact that the former shows the consulter at a glance how many and how varied are the entries under a given heading; while the latter only approaches this desirable condition to a limited extent by the use of projecting guide cards. There ought to be some better mode of solution for this difficulty, too.

Now, the present writer, in the course of preparing a new dictionary card catalog for a library of 50,000 volumes, has hit upon an idea which he hopes can be developed into a satisfactory solution of both these difficulties, and that by one and the same device. But before passing on to an explanation of the method, it may be well to observe that the scheme, as originated by the writer, purports to be applicable primarily to the particular library in which he is operating and, consequently, by extension, to any library operating under similar conditions. These conditions may be briefly stated thus: moderate size of library (neither very small, nor yet very large); and private, or semi-public, nature of its service. In other words, a library which did not conform to both of these requirements would doubtless find sufficient grounds for not adopting the scheme; but any library which

did so conform would, in the writer's opinion, find the proposed innovation a decided step in advance over present methods. Furthermore, by way of preliminary observation, it should be borne in mind that no adequate test has as yet been made of the proposed method by the writer; yet, as will readily be seen, any cataloger can easily try the experiment for himself. All that is intended at this time is to lay the theory of the matter before the members of the profession, and to invite consideration and discussion thereof.

The scheme is in one sense an adaptation of the guide-card device, and consists in the adoption of what might be styled a decapitated catalog card. By *decapitated* we mean shortened at the top by so much of the card as is ordinarily utilized for writing in the heading. The name of any many-entried heading, then, be it author, subject or form, need be inserted on one card only, and that on a standard sized card. This card bearing the heading can then be made to serve for every added decapitated card falling under it, simply by being placed *after* all the cards governed by it instead of in front of them, as one would naturally suppose. And thus, at the same time, as already intimated, a satisfactory indication could be had of the extent of every division of the catalog.

Let us take a concrete example and, with your kind permission, an extreme one. We have in mind the entries under the name of Lord Lytton. This author's full name would appear in a card catalog in this form: Lytton, Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, 1st baron. And to add to the pains of writing a name already too long the cataloger of a fair-sized library has ordinarily to undergo the drudgery of writing this name some thirty times or more.*

Under the new system, however, the writing of this name would be entirely omitted, save on one card. This name-card would appear in back of all the other Lytton cards, and by overtopping them, would lend the use of its head to all of them, both individually and collectively; while at the same time it would show at a glance the approximate number of entries included under that name. Subject headings and form headings would conform to the same principle; and guide cards of the old variety could still be used, both within and without the heading-division. And looking, in imagination, over the mass of cards thus properly arranged in any drawer of the catalog, the headings would loom up before the consulter's eyes very much as the boldfaced and italic type on the page of a book catalog.

Objections to this scheme are sure to be forthcoming; one or two have already suggested themselves to the writer, but, he be-

*In our library 33 author cards bear this full name at the top.

lieves, they can be adequately met. For the present we shall content ourselves with noticing some other opportunities for increased efficiency presented by this new system. In the first place we would recommend that the controlling name-card be of slightly stouter stock than the regular cards, and that it be not used for one of the several entries falling under it. Its use should be restricted to the giving of information about the name, and the person or thing for which that name stands. Thus, in the case of Lord Lytton, the card would assume a form something like this:

Lytton, Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, 1st baron. Born at London, May 25, 1803 died at Torquay, Jan. 18, 1873. A noted English novelist, poet, dramatist, politician, and orator.

Secondly, this name-card, at least in the case of persons, should be printed by some agency for cooperative cataloging and distributed to the various libraries, thus making the card catalog resemble still more the printed page at the same time that it would be giving uniformity to all card catalogs with respect to the form of entry of any given name. The libraries would still be free to add to or vary the information given, as they might see fit.

For a first presentation of this subject the foregoing remarks must suffice. And we hope that the scheme may recommend itself, after due trial, as being not altogether too fanciful and theoretical, but that it may develop into a useful system of card cataloging.

LOUIS N. FEIPEL,

*United States Naval Academy Library,
Annapolis, Md.*

REFERENCE WORK IN A BRANCH LIBRARY

It is an interesting study in psychology to observe the natural, unforced development of serious reference work in one branch library located in a manufacturing district of Greater New York. The increase in the number of people coming for information and material has been gradual and steady during the life of the branch, which is not yet four years old. Immediately upon the opening, the teachers, the clergy, and those young men and women students who live in the district and attend college in Manhattan, seized the new opportunity offered them. Others have found out by degrees that the library privileges are for all and many who seldom or never draw books come for reference material "during the season," which lasts all the year except for the heated term. When summer begins the inquirers vanish, not to reappear until autumn has fairly set in, save for the summer school students and a few scattered patrons who

prefer the library shades to those of the parks.

The character of the reference work, aside from that for the professional people, is notable for its unity. Almost all the subjects of inquiry taken up by adults who are not teachers or ministers follow converging lines the focus of which is sociology. The topics considered by the typical debating clubs, the men's church clubs, and the members of the older student bodies all tend into this common center as if drawn by a magnet. It is evident in many instances that the specific impulse in this direction has come from public interest in current questions. From this the inference might be hastily drawn that from the reading of daily papers and of periodicals comes the impetus behind this general activity. This would be a hasty judgment indeed. Continued observation shows that a persistent undercurrent of thought sets along these sociological channels. The quick responses to suggestions received from discussions in the public prints are merely bubbles on the surface that indicate the drift of the tide flowing below. Ardor in debating the possibility of a future income tax or the direct primary will subside but interest in the social relations of man as modified by economic and political law seems to be lasting. Doubtless this tendency is somewhat fostered in the public schools but no more than others which die out of themselves as maturity comes. Upon reflection one concludes that the environment of an industrial community does specially stimulate the consideration of the conditions on which its welfare is based. The men and boys forming a part of the community are learning to think, in the normal way, by applying their minds to the questions of the life with which they themselves are grappling. The task of facilitating their efforts at analysis falls to the nearest branch and affords an important opportunity, as this demand for help, if met at all, must, in the usual instance, be met there. The Main Reference Library is too far away for the average inquirer to reach conveniently, though its resources, a vast storehouse, are available when home supplies prove inadequate, the branch borrowing much material which it would not need in its permanent collection.

This kind of reference work, done for the average man, must be of slow growth at first in the nature of things, for it is tentative and uncertain in its beginnings. The least show of indifference on the part of the library is fatal to it. The librarian's knowledge of the material in the branch which can be used to debate the proposition "Resolved, that the negro can be made a blessing to America," must be supplemented by the frankness of the shy, middle-aged, church club debaters who are to "settle" this question. These men do not pursue their way in the spirit of the youthful debater who is

convinced of the bigness of his undertaking and of his own competence to handle it. They must be very sure of their footing before they will take the librarian into their confidence even as to the specific question itself. Fortunately, once this friendly relation is established it can be maintained without difficulty, if the necessary factors are at work to preserve it.

It is of the first importance that one interested, able assistant shall be placed in charge of the reference work. Nothing else can so unify, simplify and forward the work as this does. The reference assistant, if properly equipped and a trained worker, in the course of a year or two can acquire a knowledge of the branch collection which will make possible surprisingly good reference work. She will also contribute much to the building up of the collection itself, the weak places and the gaps in which will come to the light through her research work and can be repaired by degrees. It should be possible so to balance a library of 10,000 to 15,000 volumes that, besides answering its fundamental purpose as an all round collection for the general reader, it will also meet the usual emergencies of local reference work. This necessitates careful attention to the general work, close observation of the kind of reading done by the patrons of the branch, particularly the men, and faithful consideration of the material from which additions are possible. Just here will be brought into play the natural eagerness of the reference assistant to "get all she can" to increase her facilities and the natural prudence of the branch librarian in holding the scales steady that the collection may not be overbalanced on any one side.

Another important part of this most interesting of library problems is the attitude of the staff at large toward it. In such a situation as that outlined above the reference work is likely to be the pleasantest feature of all the branch activities. It is far more agreeable to look up evidence to prove that the ethical development of mankind has been forwarded by the perfecting of machinery than it is to clean the mussy covers of "Graustark," or to hand out books as one might sell pins over a counter. It is a genuine deprivation to the general assistant to be expected to turn over serious reference questions to the one in charge of that work, and yet only in this way can the inquirer receive the best service. Of course in the absence of the reference assistant it may devolve upon any member of the force to deal with the inquirer whose demands must be met immediately. And there are times when some of the work can be delegated to advantage so that all may have experience therein. It is well, however, to look upon this as emergency work to be revised or completed by the reference assistant whenever this is practicable. The hearty coöperation of all the staff at this point counts

for much in the work itself and keeps the situation from developing rivalries.

The final proof of the practical value in this kind of work comes in the establishment of true neighborly relations at large with the district in which the branch is placed. When a local business man who is never seen in the branch telephones confidently from his house where he is entertaining friends, to learn the exact location of the Dismal Swamp so that a friendly dispute may be settled; or, when a druggist writes to learn the precise nature of the illness that caused the death of George Washington, in order that he may phrase an important advertisement correctly, it is clear that the existence of the library is being noised abroad in the community. And to one who has learned the difficulty of accomplishing this task such a recognition as a "servant of the public" is sufficient reward for hard work.

ELIZA WITHAM.

IRISH STORIES FOR THE STORY-HOUR

At an evening gathering held under the auspices of the National Training School of the Young Women's Christian Association, May 4, at no. 3 Gramercy Park, New York City, Mr. Seumas MacManus, the gifted Donegal author and story-teller, told some of his delightful stories of Irish fairy and folk lore. The full charm of the story as told by the author story-teller was realized in Mr. MacManus' rendering of these old Irish tales and proverbs as he himself had heard them in his boyhood. Besides the vital touch of the true-born raconteur, Mr. MacManus so fills his stories with the atmosphere of the Celtic race that the faith and feelings, the foibles and virtues of the responsive, superstitious, mercurial, Irish temperament are made real, and in this intimate oral presentation of them there is to be found a definite contribution to the serious study of Irish folk-lore.

Mr. MacManus has told stories before numerous audiences in his recent tour of the country, and has given a series of these Irish folk-lore studies at the Carnegie Library Training School for Children's Librarians of Pittsburgh. Librarians or directors of library training schools wishing to secure any information from Mr. MacManus as to these lectures may communicate with him by addressing him at P. O. Box 1682, New York City. Though he plans to return to Donegal from June to September, this address will reach him. In the fall he purposes to return to this country to again take up his work of story-telling.

The "Story hour" has made for itself an indisputable place in library work, and librarians realize the need of keeping in touch with the development of new forces in library progress.

M. R. H.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

OUR Lady of the Snows became our Lady of the Sunshine Easter Monday and Tuesday, March 28 and 29, for the 10th annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association in Toronto. The delegates responded by their presence in unusually large numbers and their intense interest in the proceedings. Plenty of time had been left on the program for discussion and every moment was used, the discussions sometimes running over the hour for adjournment.

The American Library Association honored the meeting with sending as its representatives the president, Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati; Miss M. E. Ahern, Chicago, and Mr. Cedric Chivers. Mr. Edward F. Stevens, of Pratt Institute Free Library, was to have been present on Monday evening, but was unfortunately detained.

The secretary, Mr. E. A. Hardy, in presenting his annual report, stated that the year had been the best in the history of the Association. A great deal of activity had been shown by the standing committees and by the members of the Association, and scores of libraries had for the first time been interested in the modern library movement. The treasurer's report was also thoroughly satisfactory.

The secretary also presented the report of the committee on the *Quarterly Bulletin*, which noted the appointment of the secretary as editor, and also stated that in future the bulletin would contain brief Canadian bibliographies and articles on library methods in addition to book lists.

The report of the Committee on public documents, presented through Mr. L. J. Burpee, Ottawa, referred to the negotiations between the King's Printer and the committee looking to the grouping of the libraries of the province into three sections: (a) the large libraries, which will be depositories of all government documents; (b) the intermediate libraries, which will receive a limited list of public documents, and (c) the smaller libraries, which will receive only publications of general interest or of special local value. The committee is also endeavoring to secure all public documents bound.

The Committee on public library institutes had a very comprehensive report, which was presented by Mr. A. W. Cameron, Woodstock.

During the year there were 11 institutes held at which 213 libraries were represented, the largest number being at Stratford, where 30 libraries were represented, the smallest at St. Catherine, where nine were represented. There were 175 libraries in these districts which were not represented. Out of the 213 not more than 60 had ever sent delegates to the Ontario Library Association meetings, so that 150 libraries in Ontario came in personal contact for the first time with the work of

the modern library movement through the institutes.

Mr. H. H. Langton, University of Toronto, presented the report of the Committee on check list of Canadian periodicals. The report stated that the committee has in hand the preparation of a catalog of Canadian periodicals, including publications of societies with historical notes comprising all such publications that have been issued in Canada down to the present day, and libraries and private collectors are invited to coöperate with the committee.

In the president's address His Hon. Judge Hardy, Brantford, noted the change in the character of public libraries in the very recent past largely through the awakening of public interest and the introduction of modern library methods, giving the credit for a large share of this to the activity of the Ontario Library Association. Public libraries are becoming a dynamic in the community life. If they are to discharge their functions properly, trained librarians are absolutely necessary, hence His Honor advocated the establishment of a library school at an early date. He also urged that boards should send their librarians from time to time for visits to adjoining libraries. Another interesting suggestion was that the *Quarterly Bulletin* should be sent not only to every library, but in sufficient numbers to provide every member, both of the board and the library staff, with a copy. The Judge noted the overworked condition of the Department of the inspector of public libraries, and made a strong plea for the material strengthening of the staff in the immediate future.

Mr. W. R. Nursey, the recently appointed Inspector of Public Libraries, made an interesting address on the library situation in Ontario. Since his appointment he had found three things demanding especial attention: the small library, work with children and technical education through the public library. He found also a multitude of other duties to which he was giving his best attention.

One of the most interesting and valuable papers of the meeting was contributed by Mr. A. Denholme, Blenheim, warden of Kent county, on the subject "The small library's problems."

The conditions and limitations of the small libraries and the necessity and possibilities of their development were set forth.

"Both the small free libraries and the small public libraries find difficulties in financing their work, and it is frequently found that for incorporated towns and villages where the assessment is less than \$500,000 the library for subscribers is the more successful. With a small assessment the practical limit of the yearly grant is \$250; at the same time the fact that it is a public institution cuts away its support by public functions and donations of one kind and another. The public library will get from \$100 to \$150 from its

subscribers and a liberal grant from the municipality. When its concert, bazar or entertainment is announced it will find a liberal support in this direction. And here we may notice that such public function conducted by a local company is not only valuable to raise money, but it enlists public sentiment and support in the right direction, and that is on the well-known principle that what costs us something in time, effort or money we value more highly. Aid may fairly be looked for from the County Council. Some already make a specified grant each year to all those qualified for securing the government grant. This grant, though never large, is a help not to be despised, and once a county council gets into the plan there will not be much difficulty in having it continued.

"It is to be assumed that the municipality in which the library is situated will respond to any appeal for aid, and in any event the effort to secure such should be regularly made.

"In the province of Ontario the dormant libraries are estimated at nearly 150. The reason for the dormant condition of these libraries is explained in this way: "From about 1880 onward the government of the province of Ontario acted on a policy of great liberality towards all the libraries. They gave a maximum grant of \$200 for books and \$50 for reading rooms, on condition that the library spent that amount in reading matter. This only required the library to raise sufficient to pay the local expenses. The result was that the number of libraries increased rapidly and steadily until the amounts payable to the libraries became greater than the amount annually voted by the legislature.

"At the same time wholesale book firms were so anxious to secure orders that they sent in books to be paid for out of the succeeding grant. For two or three years the grant was reduced by 10 or 15 per cent. Then about seven years ago the Department suddenly discovered that the phrase "dollar for dollar" only meant one-half of the amount actually paid out in cash by the library, and acted on this without warning. Had any scheme been devised to cut down the number of libraries through the province it could not have been more effective, for a very large proportion of the libraries were thrown into financial confusion—even of those which did not succumb.

"Libraries which formerly drew grants of \$200 to \$250 have since 1903 felt proud to receive from \$40 to \$100, and have earned that with greater effort than the former \$200.

"So we urge that the Department having been at fault in the suddenness of the change in regulations should now do something to assist in the revival of the dormant libraries, many of which are in educational centers scattered all over the province from Petrolia to Athens, and from Glencoe to Lucan."

The hour that had been reserved on the

program for discussion was found not at all sufficient to exhaust this subject, and it was continued Tuesday morning.

Monday evening's session was given over wholly to the question of Technical education in public libraries. The report of the special committee appointed at the previous meeting of the Association was presented by Mr. D. M. Grant, Sarnia, and was a careful study of the situation.

Suggestions as to the development of the work in Canada were offered by the committee, as follows:

"1. That the selection of technical books, both those purchased by the local library and those supplied by the Department of education, should be made by thoroughly competent persons.

"2. That every legitimate means should be used for publicity in connection with these books and that continuous effort should be made in this direction.

"3. That a separate room, if possible, should be set aside for the artisan, with the books in shelves around him.

"4. Reading clubs of workmen should be formed to meet on stated nights.

"5. Foremen and others should be invited to meet the workmen and discuss matter in books.

"6. Lists of books on various subjects should be published frequently and repeated, from time to time, in the local press. The first insertion may not catch the artisan's eye, or at first sight appeal to him.

"7. Lists of books and articles on individual trades or subjects should be sent to the managers of factories with a request that they be posted in a conspicuous place.

"8. That leaflets or booklets containing brief outline reading course on various subjects carefully prepared by experts with our Canadian local conditions should be sent to factories, and that employers be requested to place such small leaflets in pay envelopes of employees.

"9. Trade journals should be bound at end of year and placed in shelves.

"10. Trade catalogs should be secured.

"11. That the attitude of the library through its staff should be entirely sympathetic and cordial to this movement and to all who wish to use technical books, if the best results are to be obtained in this department; and further, that a great deal of the success of this movement depends upon the ability of the librarian to render this section of the library useful to the inquirer.

"12. That Library Board should take up the matter of Technical education in the library with the manufacturers of the cities and towns and enlist their sympathy and support in inaugurating the local movement, and that the foremen of shops be also called to meet at the local library and the aims and objects of the Technical section explained and their support and co-operation obtained.

"13. That picture collections should be made where possible to assist those engaged in trades where designing is valuable, and also that some good photograph reproductions of great pictures, statues and buildings be hung upon the walls of the library to foster true artistic standards.

"14. From correspondence with such centers as Binghamton, N. Y.; Dayton, Ohio, and Grand Rapids, Mich., we would recommend also the establishment of lecture courses on practical trade topics by competent practical people. The lectures in the places above mentioned have been exceedingly useful and very much appreciated."

Furthermore, the committee endorsed the suggestions already made by Mr. Leavitt in his initial consideration of this subject at the annual meeting of the Association, in 1908, and which were briefly as follows:

1. Commence with a small league of libraries located in industrial centers.
2. Each library in the league to raise not less than \$100 for the purchase of technological books and magazines, covering as far as possible the principal trades of the town.
3. Divert \$1000 for the purpose of technical books from the \$3000 grant made for traveling libraries.
4. The Education department to loan to each library in the league technical books to the value of not less than \$100.
5. In many instances the books loaned, after six months, could be transferred to another town. This would practically double the loan.
6. Have each library prepare a list showing the trades to be covered.

The paper by Mr. Edward F. Stevens, of Pratt Institute, on "Public libraries and technical education" was the other item of the evening program. Mr. Stevens' paper was an especially informing and suggestive treatment of the subject, the bibliographical material being particularly valuable. The Proceedings of the Ontario Library Association for 1910 will contain the full text discussion of Mr. Stevens' paper as well as of all the other papers.

In her paper on Tuesday morning Miss B. Mabel Dunham, Berlin, gave a charming recital of a most interesting visit recently paid her library by Herr Weissnichtwer, Utopia. The description of the Utopian libraries was very well worked out, and although revealing very vividly the defects of the Ontario libraries was nevertheless much appreciated.

"The trustee's duty to the library" was very vigorously handled by Dr. Otto Klotz, of the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, president of the Ottawa Library committee.

The Resolution committee presented a large number of resolutions, most of which were referred to the executive for fuller consideration. Three were adopted, however, one approving of the establishment of a library school, another urging the strengthening of the Inspector's department by additions to

the staff, and the third a resolution of condolence in reference to the death of the late inspector, Mr. T. W. H. Leavitt.

Dr. G. H. Locke, chief librarian of the Toronto Public Library, invited the Ontario Library Association to hold its 1911 meeting in the Toronto Public Library. The invitation was accepted with applause.

The officers for 1910-11 were elected as follows: president, A. W. Cameron, B.A., Woodstock; 1st vice-president, L. J. Burpee, Public Library, Ottawa; 2d vice-president, C. R. Charteris, M.D., Public Library, Chatham; secretary, E. A. Hardy, B.A., 8 University Crescent, Toronto; treasurer, H. H. Langton, B.A., University of Toronto; councillors: George H. Locke, M.A., Public Library, Toronto; W. F. Moore, Public Library, Dundas; Mrs. E. J. Jacobi, Oshawa; David Williams, Public Library, Collingwood; D. M. Grant, B.A., Public Library, Sarnia; H. J. Clarke, B.A., Public Library, Belleville; His Honor Judge Hardy, ex-president, Public Library, Brantford.

American Library Association

MACKINAC ISLAND CONFERENCE

Additional information to that which was given in the March *A. L. A. Bulletin* and the April *LIBRARY JOURNAL* in regard to Mackinac Island has been received, and it is stated in response to a number of inquiries that the manager of the Grand Hotel of Mackinac Island, the headquarters of the conference, has consented to open the hotel to accommodate librarians who may arrive several days before the beginning of the conference on June 30. The manager cannot state the exact day on which the hotel will be opened, but those coming three or four days prior to June 30 will be accommodated at the Grand, and those arriving still earlier will find excellent accommodations in several of the smaller hotels in Mackinac Village, not more than a quarter of a mile distant.

Permission will be given to visiting librarians to make use of tennis and golf privileges. There are three tennis courts at the hotel, and tickets will be issued to librarians at the hotel office for permission to use the golf links near the old battle ground about one-half mile distant from the Grand Hotel.

Those who are fond of fishing can secure tackle at Lescheneaux, or the Snow Islands, which are easily reached by boat from Mackinac Island. It is said that bass, pickerel and pike fishing are excellent here.

Rates and schedules by train and boat to Mackinac Island will be announced later, as the Travel committee is at work on these details. The rates for the A. L. A. members at the Grand Hotel will be as follows: \$2.50 a day, one in room, without bath, third floor.

\$2.50 a day, two in room, without bath, first and second floors.

\$3.00 a day, one in room, without bath, first and second floors.

\$3.00 a day, two in room, with bath, first and second floors.

\$3.50 a day, one in room, with bath.

The conference will open on Thursday, June 30, and will last through Wednesday, July 6. In place of the usual address of welcome and other opening exercises, it is planned to make the first full day, July 1, Michigan Day, when Michigan will act as the receiving host of the Association, will tell the story of Michigan, recite the legends which have attached themselves to Mackinac and set forth the library and educational successes and hopes of the state.

Details of the program will be announced later, but it may be said that one of the general sessions will be devoted to a book symposium, similar to that so much enjoyed at Minnetonka. The closing day at Mackinac Island may be a Canadian Day, when Canadian librarians and educators, taking this term in a broad sense, will tell of their conditions and problems.

Fractional day rates will be granted, so that any two meals without lodging will be considered as one-half day only.

As stated in the April L. J., application has been made for the usual fare and three-fifths rate on certificate plan for round trip to Mackinac and return. The regular summer excursion rates for the season of 1910 have not yet been announced, but doubtless they will be in force. While these do not give so large a reduction from the regular fare as the fare and three-fifths rate, they permit more latitude for the return trip, as they are good during the entire summer.

One way rates to Mackinac Island are:

From Boston, about \$22.

From New York, about \$21.

From Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, about \$20.

From Chicago, \$8.56.

The round trip summer tourist rate from Chicago will be \$11.80. Tickets at this rate will be on sale from June 1 with a return limit good until Oct. 31.

It is expected that special accommodations and rates will be granted to parties of sufficient size to obtain these.

As the lake trip to Mackinac Island is delightful and as the vessels stop at numerous lake ports, it is likely that many librarians will prefer to go by water. Steamship rates and dates of sailing will be announced later.

COMMITTEE ON BOOKBINDING

Reinforced bindings. In considering the results of the efforts of the A. L. A. Committee on binding to induce publishers to issue special library editions, two facts stand out prominently:

1. The reinforced bindings so far produced by the publishers have on the whole

been exceedingly serviceable and those librarians who have bought them are almost unanimous in saying that their purchase saves binding bills.

2. In the distribution of these bindings there has been a gap between publishers and librarians which no one has yet succeeded in closing. On the one hand the publishers refuse to carry such books in stock, and will bind up only enough to fill previous orders. Because of this, library orders to jobbers usually bring the reply, "Title not available in reinforced binding," and the library is thus discouraged from trying to secure this binding in future. On the other hand many librarians, especially those in smaller libraries, do not know that special library editions have been issued until the supply has been exhausted.

In order, therefore, to make these reinforced publishers' bindings a success it will be necessary for some middle man to solicit orders from the libraries and to carry the books in stock. It has been called to the attention of the Committee on binding that Mr. H. R. Hunting, of Springfield, Mass., has made a beginning along such lines, and he has expressed a willingness to go into the matter further and carry the books of different publishers in these bindings provided he can be reasonably assured of adequate support from librarians. The Committee on binding, believing as it does that the special bindings when well bound are exceedingly economical and knowing that the publishers themselves will not carry such books in stock, believes that the support of all those who think these bindings advisable should be given to Mr. Hunting or to any one else who is willing to take the risk of carrying them in stock.

A. L. BAILEY.

COMMITTEE ON BOOKBUYING

The Bookbuying committee reports in the March *A. L. A. Bulletin* as follows:

The librarian of a public library is a custodian of public funds which are to be expended for the benefit of the community. Economy in the use of the book fund results in greater purchasing power for that fund, and hence greater usefulness for the library. The following suggestions, although embodying little that is new, may serve to summarize the various opportunities for economy.

The secret, if it may be called a secret, of buying books cheaply is to buy them when they are cheap. When a book is first issued it is priced high, chiefly because the author and publisher wish to take advantage of the insistent demand for the very newest thing, the very latest story, or an account of the very latest event. The public is fickle, it soon loses interest in a subject, some later occurrence attracting its attention. Librarians must to a certain extent yield to the demand for the newest book, but in doing so, in many

instances, by the mere act of yielding, they discourage the reading of much better books which would otherwise be read. This is especially true of fiction. The demand for the newest novel often leads the librarian or book committee to put into circulation novels that are trashy, or even "off color," simply because they are not examined carefully before circulation.

The "best sellers" are popular principally because they are so thoroughly advertised. Their price is high because the artificially stimulated demand is in most cases soon satisfied. Few of these popular novels are in demand after a year from the time that they are issued.

There is great advantage in waiting before purchasing new novels. In the first place, an opportunity is offered for the careful reading of reviews, a careful examination of the book itself, and the consequent elimination of the immoral, the trifling, and, above all, the dull. In the second place, it gives an opportunity to purchase cheaply. The control of the price by the publisher terminates at the end of a year, and the bookseller then has the right, previously denied him, of selling the book at any price he sees fit. Any novel of lasting merit is more than likely to be reissued, often on better paper, shortly after the year has expired, and these reprints sell at from one-third to one-half the original price. Hundreds of the best novels can now be bought in this reprint or "rebind form," and only the most interesting ones are likely to survive long enough to make such reissues profitable.

What is true of fiction is true of such books as biographies, travel books, sets of standard authors, and histories. Such serious books as these should make up the major proportion of the purchases of a public library, but the necessity for their purchase at the time of publication is often slight, and the opportunities for saving money by waiting are greater. It is often possible to save as much as seventy-five per cent. of the cost by waiting.

One reason for waiting is found in the practice of issuing the first edition of a book at a high price, often in a subscription edition, following it at a short interval by a cheaper edition. Often the cheaper edition is better suited to library uses. No better example could be given of this practice than the editions of standard American authors issued by a certain publisher. The subscription editions are sold at \$5 per volume, with practically no discount. The later editions, printed sometimes from the same plates, are sold for a dollar and a half per volume. The text of these editions is the same, and the cheaper volumes are handier in size for circulation. The purchase of one of these cheaper sets, allowing for discounts, leaves enough from the price of the subscription edition to purchase three more sets.

Nor does this apply solely to American authors. Certain publishing houses make a practice of issuing limited or *de luxe* editions of the works of nearly every popular author all over the world. The large price of these editions is not due to the beauty of printing, binding and illustration alone, nor to the cost of superior paper, but rather to the cost of selling by the subscription method. In buying such sets, the purchaser pays for the large cost of selling. After the "quick profit" has been made by the publisher, he is very willing to sell the whole stock on hand at cost or less than cost, to "clear up." These "subscription remainders" are then sold by certain dealers at a small percentage of the original price.

Even standard reference books can be obtained at a smaller price by waiting. Nearly every one of the general cyclopædias can be bought for about one-half of the original subscription price, a few years after completion. Even the special cyclopædias can be so bought. The Jewish cyclopædia, issued at a rather high price, is now on the market for about one-half this cost.

The purchase of a book from travelling subscription agents is almost certain to be a waste of money. There are very few instances where one is not able to buy the same book, or even a better edition, at a less price, in many instances without waiting at all, by searching through printed catalogs and lists. The travelling agent receives from 25 to 50 per cent. commission. Often it happens that the identical sets offered were bought from "remainder" dealers, from whom the librarian can buy direct. In many instances there is great misrepresentation. It is always a safe plan not to give an order for a subscription book or set without the fullest investigation, and to require a reasonable time to investigate the statements of the agent.

A source of great economy in purchasing is the selection of books from the catalogs of the "circulating libraries" in Great Britain. These libraries are on a scale unheard of in this country, and are as important in controlling the circulation of books in England as any other agency. Within six months of the date of publication of a book, these libraries find themselves empowered to sell their surplus stock at low prices. It is well worth while to obtain their catalogs and examine them regularly. The prices are often as small as one-fourth of the original price, and the copies sold, although they have been used, are generally in good condition.

The catalogs of dealers in second-hand books may with profit be examined from time to time for bargains. Especially are sets of standard authors to be looked for. These are often in the better printed editions made before the days of poor paper and binding. Similar bargains may be picked up at auction sales, although the inexperienced purchaser

may often be led to pay more than the market price unless he carefully looks up prices beforehand. Bidding at auction sales should be made through an agent, to whom a small commission may be paid, rather than direct to the auctioneer. The reason for this is evident; it is to the advantage of the auctioneer to start the bidding at as high a point as possible. Should yours be the only bid, you will probably pay nearly the price you have set for your outside limit. The better way is to employ an agent, and pay him a commission, not on the price for which you obtain the book, but on the highest price you bid. It is then a matter of pride for the agent to obtain the lowest price.

Every library which buys \$500 worth of books a year should subscribe for the *Book-seller* or the *Publishers' Circular*, published in London. The cost of many books is much lower in England. It is possible for the small library, by importing duty-free, through one of the regular New York importers, to save quite a percentage of the cost on many books. The only extra work required is the signing of an affidavit, before a notary, and a receipt after the books are delivered.

W. P. CUTTER.

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE RELATIONS

The committee reports in the March *A. L. A. Bulletin* as follows:

Early in the month of November, the attention of the committee was called to the fact that certain practices of the publishers of magazines appeared to be contrary to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The matter, together with the evidence which the committee was able to obtain, was laid before the Department of Justice, which reported that there was no ground for instituting a prosecution, unless additional evidence should appear. The committee is informed that a similar effort has been made independently of it by William H. Brett, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, and that no final decision has been given with reference to the evidence submitted by him.

The committee communicated with the chairman of the Committee on post office and post roads in the House of Representatives, the Hon. John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, asking that the favorable provision with reference to extending the privilege of second class postage to libraries, which was embodied in the bill introduced by Mr. Overstreet in the last Congress, be renewed in the bill to be introduced at this session. Our attention has been called to the fact that libraries which are a part of the city government and have not a separate board of trustees, are not entitled to second class rates under the existing law, and it is suggested that librarians of such libraries also write to Mr. Weeks urging upon him the inclusion of the provisions of the bill introduced by Mr. Overstreet. BERNARD C. STEINER, *Chairman*.

State Library Commissions

MARYLAND STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The Maryland Legislature, at its last session, passed two bills which we understand have been signed by the Governor. The one repealed the law creating the Maryland Public Library Commission which had county libraries and nothing else in its province; the other was the bill prepared by the Maryland State Library Commission, and printed in its last Annual report, except that, unfortunately, the appropriation was diminished from \$5000 asked to \$1500. The result of these bills is that Maryland has one Library Commission with slightly increased appropriation, and that the law has been improved in detail, but the increase in the appropriation is so little that the commission will be unable to continue to employ a field secretary for the ensuing year, and so has been forced not to re-engage Miss Mary P. Farr, whose work has been so successful during the past year.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS

The ninth annual report of the State Board of Library Commissioners of Michigan, covering the year 1908, was published in 1909 (65 p. D.). The brief report of the secretary, library notes, an exhaustive report by the county organizer (R. D. Bailey), Miss Esther Braley's report on "Library training in normal schools," report of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and of the meeting of the Library Section of the State Teachers' Association at Saginaw (Oct. 30, 1908), and statistics of "registered" libraries make up the Commission's report for its ninth year.

Lack of space forbids adequate quotation from Commission reports, and the length of time that must generally elapse before their issue in printed form forbids timely notice of these reports.

In Mr. Bailey's report there is much interesting information in regard to the Commission's work with the prisons and insane asylums of the state.

An asylum for the criminal insane in Ionia has 375 inmates. Its library contains 400 volumes, practically all fiction of the older class and essays. One of the doctors attached to the institution acts as librarian. A typewritten list of books is in charge of the attendant of each ward and an inmate may ask to see it. No kind of accession book is used, neither are any magazines taken. Three or four papers are taken and handed out among the inmates, some of whom take papers and magazines of their own. About two dozen have papers from relatives. The library in the Kalamazoo Asylum for insane, which numbers about 875 women and 950 men patients, with about 400 employees, contains 2000 volumes, of which about 50

were added during the year. In the Asylum for the Insane of Newberry there are 723 patients and a library of 650 volumes and 15 periodicals. Here attendants use the library more than the patients, who are largely Scandinavian. If books for Finns, Swedes, Austrians and Italians were available the library would be more used. In the Asylum for the Insane of Traverse City, 1357 inmates use a library of 1300 books, of which 700 are available. In the Detroit House of Correction there are 330 to 500 prisoners, most of whom are committed for 30 days or less. Thus only a very small percentage have long sentences, which renders a large library less necessary. The library contains at all times from 1200 to 1500 volumes, to which new ones are being added and from which old ones are constantly discarded. As the books are the cheapest editions none are rebound, although repairs to some extent are made in the prison.

In the School for the Feeble-Minded of Lapeer there are about 412 boys and 390 girls; the average length of stay is the natural life, which is usually short. The library contains 125 volumes in very cheap binding. No periodicals are taken. Teachers report a clamor for books from the several hundred children whose degree of mentality is amenable to training. The superintendent deeply regrets the condition of the library, and desires to very materially improve it without delay.

The 763 inmates of the State prison of Jackson have the use of a library of 4040 cataloged volumes in circulation. No books have been added in the last five years at least. The librarian reports that he cannot say why none were added. The warden is the purchasing agent.

The whole of the Commission report is of interest, and gives valuable information on the library progress within the state.

TENNESSEE FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

At a recent meeting of the Tennessee Free Library Commission, held in Nashville, the following officers were elected: president, G. H. Baskette, Nashville; secretary, Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, Nashville; treasurer, Mrs. W. D. Beard, Memphis. Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelley, Nashville, was appointed general secretary, or organizer.

A strong effort will be made to secure from the next state legislature an appropriation for library extension.

VERMONT LIBRARY COMMISSION

The first quarterly public meeting of the year was held by the Vermont Library Commission and Association at Bellows Falls, Jan. 28, 1910. A few New Hampshire librarians were present also. The new Carnegie building of the Rockingham Free Library was inspected, and the Hartland Nature Study Club sent an exhibit of mounted speci-

mens and pamphlets. In the afternoon the following program was carried out:

Greeting, by Hon. A. N. Swain, Carnegie Library, Bellows Falls;

A circulating summer branch, by Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord, N. H.;

What a small library can do, by Mrs. Abba Doten Chamberlin, Abbott Library, Pomfret;

The school and the library, by Mr. Percy H. Blake, Superintendent of Schools, Chester;

Books for children, by Miss C. Geneva Pollard, Whiting Library, Chester; Miss Frances M. Pierce, Fletcher Library, Ludlow; Library advertising, by Miss Evelyn Lease, Kellogg-Hubbard Library, Montpelier; Mrs. Kate Woods Barney, Town Library, Springfield;

The Hartland Nature Study Club, by Mr. Harold Rugg, Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.

In the evening Principal Charles H. Merrill, of the Randolph Normal School, gave an excellent address on the Work of the library. About 100 attended the meetings, of whom about 50 were from out of town.

State Library Associations

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The eighth annual meeting of the Georgia Library Association was held in Atlanta, in the Carnegie Library, March 30-31. In many respects the meeting just held was the most successful in the history of the Association. The principal speaker at three of the sessions was Miss Alice Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, whose talks were both practical and inspiring. At the first session the usual business was transacted, and Mrs. Heard, the president of the Association, made an interesting address, in which she emphasized the importance of the relation between the library and the school. Mrs. Heard then presented Dr. J. W. Lee, of Atlanta, who delighted his audience with a characteristic talk on the delights of reading. The second session was devoted to Commission work, and Miss Tyler gave an account of some of her personal experiences in Iowa. In the absence of Dr. Owen, of the Department of Archives and History of Alabama, Miss Barker, his assistant, gave a report of the work that has been done in Alabama. The work of the North Carolina Commission was given in a paper which had been prepared by Miss Leatherman, and in her absence was read by Miss Alexander, of the Carnegie Library, of Atlanta. The members of the Association were deeply interested in the library work being done by the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, an account of which was given in a graphic manner by Mrs. E. G. McCabe, chairman of the Library Committee. Mrs. Heard also gave a most

interesting account of the travelling libraries she sends out through the country towns along the Seaboard Railway. Mr. Jere Pound, state school commissioner of Georgia, made a few remarks on the deplorable library conditions to be found in the county schools in Georgia.

After the adjournment of this session, tea was served by the students of the Library School in the class room, which was fragrant with spring blossoms.

The third session was given to a discussion of the problems of the small public library. The first paper was presented by Miss Lila M. Chapman, librarian of the Public Library of Birmingham, Alabama, who presented to her hearers an account of the unusual situation in Birmingham, and the plans for the future of the library. Although the library is now being operated from the top floor of the city hall, in quarters which are entirely inadequate and unsuited for library purposes, it is undoubtedly true that it has made itself felt in the community, and there are hopes that at no distant date the collection will be housed in a building befitting its usefulness. One year ago the average daily circulation was 16 volumes, and at the present time it averages 450. Miss Tyler opened a discussion of the problems of the small library, and her paper was followed by an animated and informal discussion, which was participated in by Miss Dunlap, librarian of the Chattanooga Public Library, Mrs. Emma Menko, librarian of the Albany Public Library; Miss Simonton, organizer of the new Carnegie Library of Barnesville; Miss Holmes, the newly elected librarian of the Americus Public Library; Mrs. Barrow, librarian of the Pelham Public Library. The meeting resolved itself into a round table, and the informal discussion was of great interest and benefit. The fourth and last session was held in the auditorium of the Anne Wallace Branch Library, and was given up to the problems of the College and Reference Library, or, more properly speaking, a report of such work in libraries of this character in the state of Georgia. "A day in a college library" was presented in a most entertaining manner by Mr. Duncan Burnet, librarian of the Library of the University of Georgia. Mr. Stone's paper on the reference collection at Emory College Library made the Association feel a pardonable pride in having so good a collection of old newspapers and early printed books in a Georgia college. "Work in a normal school library" was the title of the paper read by Miss Daughtry, assistant librarian of the State Normal School Library in Greensboro Library, North Carolina, in which she told of the progress that had been made in the work done with the students since the opening of the new Carnegie Library building, with its added facilities and conveniences. Miss

Laura Hammond, librarian of the Library of the Georgia School of Technology, presented a most encouraging report of her work for the past year. The last talk of the meeting was given by Miss Tyler on the work of the American Library Association. At the brief business meeting the following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Dr. J. H. T. McPherson, Athens, Ga.; 1st vice-president, Mr. H. H. Stone, Oxford, Ga.; 2d vice-president, Mrs. Eugene Heard, Middleton, Ga.; 3d vice-president, Mrs. E. G. McCabe, Atlanta, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, Miss Julia T. Rankin, Atlanta, Ga.

During two of its sessions the Association had the presence of an interested and welcome visitor in Mrs. Hugh Willett, of Atlanta, president of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Willett in a brief talk on Thursday morning expressed her appreciation of the work of the Association and the ideals for which it stood, and expressed a desire that there should be a close affiliation between it and the Georgia Federation. At the close of the meeting on Thursday afternoon, just before adjournment, a resolution of thanks to Mrs. Willett was passed, which embodied also the wish of the Association to coöperate whenever and wherever possible with the educational movement of the Federation.

Library Clubs

IOWA CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The Library Club in Iowa City at its several meetings during the period January to April has had presented the following papers: Manuscripts, by Miss Howe; Illuminated manuscripts, by Miss Stover; History of the printed book, by Miss Roberts; Bookbinding, by Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer.

At each meeting the various members reported on the current numbers of the general magazines which had been assigned for the month. At the March meeting, Miss McRaith reported that collections of books bought and prepared by the Public Library for the two outlying schools had been sent out. This is an outgrowth of the work of the club, which last year sent books to these schools, hoping to interest the local library in the work if it were successfully carried on for a year.

HARRIET E. HOWE, *Secretary-treasurer.*

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

The Long Island Library Club held a meeting on April 28 at the Bedford Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library. The subject under discussion was the question of closer library coöperation. An official report of the meeting will be given in a coming number.

Library Schools and Training Classes

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

APRIL 7 was a notable day in the annals of the month, on account of Mr. Brett's illustrated lecture on "The Cleveland Public Library and its work." On the same afternoon the faculty of the Institute gave a tea in the picture gallery to the director, with Mr. Brett as a most welcome guest.

Mr. Altmaier, director of the Department of commerce and finance, has given a course in proof reading to the class this month, and Mr. Gross, of the same department, has begun a course on business forms and methods which will continue throughout the rest of the term.

The school makes its visit to New York this year from May 11-14.

GRADUATES

Mrs. M. E. Daigh, of Philadelphia, Drexel '06, has resigned her position as librarian of the Public Library, Lansing, Mich., and starts for a trip abroad the latter part of April.

INDIANA SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

The Indiana Public Library Commission will hold a summer school for librarians at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., June 22-Aug. 2. Librarians, assistant librarians, substitute librarians and others under definite appointment to library positions and who have had a high school course or its equivalent will be eligible for attendance. A short trip of library inspection will be taken by the summer library school students. Instruction will be given in the form of lectures, supplemented by practical work. About six hours a day will be required for study and lectures. The books used in practice work will include a special collection owned by the Public Library Commission, as well as those in the Earlham College Library. Subjects will be covered as follows:

Cataloging, 20 lectures. (Miss Curtis.)
Classification, 12 lectures. (Miss Scott.)
Work with children, 10 lectures. (Miss Scott.)
Reference work, 10 lectures. (Mr. Hepburn.)
Book selection, 10 lectures. (Miss Curtis and others.)
Administration, 10 lectures.
Book numbers, 3 lectures.
Loans, 3 lectures.
Order and accession, 4 lectures.
Binding, 2 lectures.

There will also be lectures on such subjects as trade bibliography, library buildings and furnishings, the Public Library Commission, and travelling libraries.

Those who perform the work of the six

weeks and pass the closing examination will receive certificates indicating that they have satisfactorily completed the course. The Public Library Commission does not obtain positions for those taking the course in the Summer School for Librarians, which is designed for those actually in library positions.

FEES AND OTHER EXPENSES

Tuition for six weeks' course.....	\$10.00
Supplies.....	5.00
Required text-books:	
Cutter-Sanborn Alphabetic order table, two parts.....	2.50
Dewey Decimal classification, abridged.....	1.50
Simplified library school rules.....	1.25
A. L. A. Catalog rules, author and title entry.....	60

Text-books and supplies may be purchased at Earlham College.

All tuition fees must be paid at the beginning of the term to the treasurer, Earlham College Summer School.

Room and board can be secured in Earlham Hall for \$25 for the full six weeks.

All inquiries about the school should be addressed to Carl H. Milam, Secretary, Public Library Commission, State House, Indianapolis.

Application blanks will be furnished by the Public Library Commission. These must be filled out and signed by each applicant, who must also secure the recommendation of a member of the local library board. Application should be sent to the secretary of the Public Library Commission, Indianapolis, Indiana, before June 10.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER LIBRARY COURSE

The New Jersey Public Library Commission announces the fourth session of the summer school for library training, to be held at the Asbury Park Free Public Library, May 23 to June 25. No entrance examination will be given and, as in the past, the course will be free to any one holding a position or who is under appointment to a position in a New Jersey library.

The purpose is to give enough training to librarians in charge of small libraries to enable them to reorganize their own libraries and make all of their material accessible; to economize the expenditure of time and money; to enable them, after the library is reorganized, to carry the work on as it should be; to give enough training to subordinates to enable them to carry on intelligently their part of the work.

Among the lecturers will be: J. I. Wyer, Jr., state librarian of New York; Miss Mary W. Plummer, director of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science; Miss Theresa Hitchler, head of the Cataloging department of the Brooklyn Public Library; Miss Annie C. Moore, head of the Children's department, New York Public Library; Miss Clara W. Hunt, head of the Children's department,

Brooklyn Public Library; Miss Sarah B. Askew, assistant state librarian of New Jersey; Cedric Chivers, of the Chivers Book Binding Company.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mr. John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, lectured on "Work with schools," March 31. Mr. Dana not only described the methods in use in his library, but discussed the reasons underlying the work of the library with schools and the ends to be aimed at in such work.

Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, talked to the school on March 31 and April 12. Dr. Putnam's first talk on "The Library of Congress" dealt chiefly with the administrative side of the library and its problems as a national library. The second talk, on April 12, was a brief historical account of the progress of copyright legislation, its present condition in America and the most important changes effected by the present law. The third talk, also on April 12, was a continuation of that on the Library of Congress, and dealt in part with the staff of the library and their work. The talk closed with an admirable statement of the qualities which make for success or failure in library work.

PERSONAL NOTES

Frost, Miss Elizabeth R., '03-'04, has been appointed to take charge of the Southbridge (Mass.) Public Library during the three months' absence of the librarian, Miss Ella Miersch.

Gilnack, Miss Anna B., '10, has been appointed assistant in the Legislative reference department of the Connecticut State Library, beginning Sept. 1.

Hawes, Miss Clara S., '04, has recently begun a three months' engagement as cataloger and general assistant at the Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum.

Hawks, Miss Blanche L., '07-'08, has been appointed cataloger in the Superior (Wis.) Public Library.

Kimball, Miss Florence B., '06-'07, has been engaged to recatalog the library of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

Savage, Mrs. Grace O'Neill, '04-'05, for several years cataloger in the U. S. Bureau of Education Library, has been transferred to the position of editing clerk in charge of chemistry manuscripts in the Science Division of the Department of Agriculture.

Swartwout, Miss Jessamine E., '08-'09, has been appointed cataloger in the library of the U. S. Bureau of Education.

Vought, Miss Sabra W., B.L.S. '01, has resigned her position as librarian of the University of Tennessee to accept the position of assistant to the library organizer of the Ohio Board of Library Commissioners.

Waterman, Miss Lucy D., '07, began on April 4 a temporary engagement as cataloger at the Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library.

F. K. WALTER

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The third term, as usual, has been devoted largely to practice in all departments of the library, and this year with the addition of practice in several children's rooms in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens and in one or two high school libraries. The influence of the Special Libraries Association, apparently, is already being felt in the demand for organizers for the libraries of manufacturing concerns, laboratories, etc.

Since the last report the class has visited the following libraries in Manhattan: the New York Public Library, in its Lenox, Tompkins Square, and Hudson Park branches; the American Society of Civil Engineers' and Columbia University Libraries. In Brooklyn, the Montague and Leonard branches and the headquarters building of the Brooklyn Public Library, the Long Island Historical Society, Children's Museum and Brooklyn Institute Libraries, are on the visiting list. The Jamaica and Flushing branches of Queens Borough and the Newark Public Library, complete the list.

The class will also be guided through the new main building of the New York Public Library, and will visit a bindery and printing-house, as well as witness the manufacture of some of the mural color-prints that are being used by libraries in the vicinity for the decoration of their walls.

Miss Brown, of the State Library, Miss Wells, of the Pittsburgh Library, and Miss Burnite, of the Cleveland Public Library, will be the lecturers of the present month (May). Among the visitors of the past month have been Miss Price, of the Pennsylvania Library Commission, and Miss Herron, librarian of Hampton Institute.

Students will have the opportunity of attending the 25th anniversary meeting of the New York Library Club on May 13, and the last meeting of the year of the Long Island Library Club, May 19.

Several students from the West and middle West will probably attend the Mackinac Conference on their way home.

MOVEMENTS OF GRADUATES

Miss Adams ('08) will act as summer-librarian at Onteora in the Catskills the coming summer.

Miss Cowell ('08) has resigned her position as first assistant in the Duquesne (Pa.) Library, to take a similar position in the Circulating department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Misses Collar ('96 and '97) and Tracey ('05 and '06) will deliver courses of lectures at the Columbia University Summer Library School during the coming summer.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

In the Simmons College *Bulletin*, February, is given a synopsis of the college summer library class for 1910. The class will be held July 5-Aug. 13. The summer class is established for the study of general methods of library work and will be in session on each week-day except Saturday. As only a limited number of students can be received application for admission should be made as early as possible and preferably on the forms provided by the College, which will be furnished upon request. The class is open only to women who are now holding positions, and preparation equivalent to a high-school training is expected.

Tuition fees are payable at the beginning of the session on the day of registration. The fee for the full program is \$20. For students taking a single course the fee is \$5.

The course comprises lessons in cataloging, decimal classification, reference and library economy, which includes such subjects as the selection and ordering of books, binding, inter-library loans and library work with special classes of readers. Instruction is given largely by lectures, which are followed by practice, and is so arranged that the course in cataloging, classification and reference may be taken separately. The courses are planned to be especially helpful to persons who are connected with the smaller libraries, and who are unable to pursue the longer programs. In addition to the regular instruction lectures on various topics are given from time to time by librarians and other specialists. The books and equipment used in the School of Library Science in Simmons College are utilized so far as they are needed and the classroom instruction is supplemented by visits to some of the notable libraries of varying type in the neighborhood of Boston. The courses offered are as follows: Cataloging; Classification; Reference; Library economy. Certificates are granted to students who complete successfully the prescribed studies.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Since our last report the following lectures have been given before the school:

On Feb. 3, Miss Miriam E. Carey, of the Minnesota Public Library Commission, gave an excellent presentation of the work with the state institutions of Iowa in a lecture entitled "The librarian as an artisan; or, the book as a tool." A social hour and tea followed.

On Feb. 15, March 1 and 15, Mrs. Louise

Benson gave a series of lectures on "Current books."

On March 10, Mr. C. W. Bardeen, of the firm of Bardeen & Co., gave a lecture on "The making of a book from the publisher's standpoint."

In the bibliographic course by specialists, Prof. T. C. Hopkins lectured on "Geology," Prof. C. G. Rogers on "Biology," and Prof. E. P. Tanner on "American history" and "The government documents as sources for American history students."

Miss Edna Lyman is to give a course of six lectures on children's library work, May 9-14.

The members of the senior class, under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Smith, are having charge once a week of a story hour at the Solvay Public Library.

The annual library trip was made March 24 to April 2. Libraries of Albany, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn and Newark were visited.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Elise Millard, '04, assistant librarian of the Syracuse University Medical College Library, was married April 6 to Robert Hayes, of Clinton, N. Y.

Miss Florence E. Ford, '07, resigned her position in the Syracuse University Library April 1. She has decided to leave the library profession.

Miss Lillian Gilbert, ex '08, is temporarily in charge of the Syracuse Medical College Library, and Gertrude Houston, '08, is taking her place on the regular staff.

Miss Hazel B. Tidd, '08, has been appointed children's librarian of the Public Library of Woburn, Mass.

Miss Georgia Roberts, '08, has been appointed an assistant in the New York State Library.

Miss Minnie Lewis, '09, has accepted a position in the Free Public Library of Elizabeth, N. J.

Miss Mary E. Hoyt, '09, has resigned her position in the Flower Memorial Library of Watertown, N. Y., for a cataloging position in the University of Chicago Library.

Miss Helen Stevens, '09, and Mae Berry, '09, have left the New York Public Library to assist the Library Bureau in the organization of libraries. Miss Stevens fills the place made vacant by Nellie Ganter, '09, who has accepted the position of cataloger in the Flower Memorial Library of Watertown, N. Y.

MARY J. SIBLEY, Director.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Edna Lyman spent the month of April at the School giving the regular instruction in Library work with children. The juniors met her two hours a week and the seniors five hours a week, with frequent personal conferences. The purpose of this

work is to give our students such training as will enable them, if their lot is cast in a library without a trained children's librarian, to handle effectively such work with children as that library may be equipped to carry on. Then, too, such a foundation knowledge will enable students who, after a few years, may be heads of libraries, to direct intelligently the development of children's departments with trained children's librarians.

Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission and an alumna of this school, lectured before the School on April 18 and 19, on "Problems and possibilities of the small library," "Organization and reorganization of small libraries," and on "Rural library extension."

The Alumni Association of the School this year secured Miss Margaret Mann, class of 1896, head cataloger of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, to deliver the alumni lectures before the Library School. Miss Mann visited the School on April 25 and 26 and lectured on "The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh" and "The work of the catalog department," with special reference to annotating and printing the catalog. Miss Mann was an instructor in the School from 1897-1903, so that the students, the resident alumni, and the older members of the staff took particular pleasure in attending her lectures.

Mr. Theodore W. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan, lectured before the School April 21, on "The physical side of books" and on "Library architecture." The latter lecture was illustrated by the stereopticon and the former by the collection prepared a year ago by the Newark Public Library, one set of which is owned by the School.

Miss Helen V. Calhoun, librarian of the Whiting (Ind.) Public Library, gave an informal talk to the students April 1 on "Library conditions in Whiting."

Miss Anne D. Swezey, librarian at East Chicago, Ill., visited the School April 23 and spoke on her work in organizing that library.

The Library Club gave an afternoon reception in the parlors of the Woman's Building on Monday, April 18, in honor of Miss Edna Lyman and Miss Alice S. Tyler. On Monday the 25th, at the Kappa Kappa Gamma House, the Club also gave an afternoon reception in honor of Miss Margaret Mann, of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Besides the members of the Club there were present many members of the University faculty who knew Miss Mann when she was an instructor in this School.

The junior class was entertained by three of its members, Misses Arms, Sears and Herrick, at the home of Professor and Mrs. Hayes on April 1.

Miss Martha Gertrude Jamieson, Illinois,

1909-10, has been appointed temporary assistant in the Burlington (Ia.) Public Library.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Library School catalog for 1909-10 has recently been issued. A change in entrance requirements which we note in the following paragraph taken from the catalog may be of interest:

"Some library experience is considered so important a feature of preparation for the course that, beginning with 1910, a month's preliminary practice in an approved library will be required of all accepted candidates who have not had accredited library experience. This practice can be taken any time between the passing of the examinations and the opening of the school, and may be arranged for through the Director of the School."

Two of the recent lecturers from the University faculty in the book selection course have been Professor Elbert J. Benton, of the department of history, and Professor Oliver F. Emerson, of the department of English. Professor Benton gave a suggestive and illuminating resumé of historical method, historical sources, and the great historical writers. Professor Emerson's lecture was along the line of practical suggestions in choosing editions of the English authors.

Every year the class is asked by Miss Eastman to work out a practical problem in library administration. Each year so far the opening of some new branch or station in the Cleveland Public Library has offered a real as well as a practical opportunity for such a problem. The problem submitted this year is now in the hands of the students. It consists of making the first floor and basement plans for a proposed branch of the Public Library, which it is hoped will be established in the colored district of the city. At present in this district there is only a reading room started and conducted by a woman who is much interested in the colored people, and who has been helped by loans of books from the Public Library.

JULIA M. WHITTLESEY,

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

The two months' term of field practice ended April 1. During this time the students were assigned to various libraries in the state where they were given an opportunity to test by actual practice the knowledge which they had gained in the school. In five libraries special work in cataloging was done by the students. Two small libraries were organized. Five libraries received assistance in special work of various kinds, and the regular cooperating libraries received others of the students for general work. Some apprentice work was assigned in the Legislative Reference Department of

the State Commission to those of the students who were particularly interested in this phase of library activity. One student had complete charge of a small library during the two months' leave of absence of the regular librarian.

The opening days of the spring term were devoted to discussions of the work accomplished and to a comparison of methods in the various libraries visited. The students returned after this period of practical service with a broader conception of library work and the seminary discussions were enthusiastic as well as helpful. The unusual variety of experience offered by the field work of this year made this interchange of ideas especially interesting and valuable.

The work in Reference and book selection will be continued during the spring term. In addition to these courses the lecture and class work will include courses in Public documents, Document cataloging, Library administration, Children's work, Editions, Binding, and Subject bibliography.

Mr. Edward J. Ward, supervisor of social centers and playgrounds in Rochester, N. Y., visited the School April 28 and gave an interesting talk on his work in Rochester, with emphasis on the library phase of the social center. The students also attended an illustrated lecture given by Mr. Ward at the high school on "The school as a social center."

The annual May day celebration and exhibition of picture bulletins took place Saturday morning, April 30. The School was fortunate in having as a special lecturer on this occasion Dr. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library. The subjects of his two talks were: "Branch libraries" and "The companionship of books." His Saturday morning lecture was followed by an exhibition of picture bulletins made by the students. These were effectively arranged in the exhibition gallery and each guest was provided with an artistic catalog. Much care and thought had been expended in the preparation of the bulletins and the results were most satisfactory both from an artistic and the practical point of view. After the bulletins had been discussed and admired, coffee was served in the schoolroom, where guests and students were given an opportunity to meet Dr. Bostwick. A number of out of town librarians and trustees to whom invitations had been extended were present.

The following is a list of the bulletins exhibited:

Arthurian legends, Miss Wyman.
Astronomy, Miss Cole.
Boys' clubs, Miss Flower.
Conservation of natural resources, Miss Stearns.
Costumes, Miss Cole.
First Americans, Miss Rogers.
Garden beautiful, Miss Woodward.
Highways and byways of France, Miss Skinner.

Interior decoration, Miss Fleek.
Irish history, Miss Bonnell.
Land of pluck, Miss Minton.
Mind of a child, Miss Stevens.
Norway, Miss Borreson.
Madonnas; with Christmas list, Miss Kiemle.
Oriental rugs, Miss Hughes.
Picturesque Brittany, Miss Jackson.
Pirate stories, Miss Fansler.
Railroads, Miss Randall.
Road improvement, Miss Kittleson.
Sea stories, Miss Foland.
Stories to tell to children, Miss Gregory.
Sunny Italy, Miss Lawrence.
Thanksgiving day, Miss Wald.
Uncle Remus stories, Miss Fansler.

SCHOOL NOTES

Miss Hazeltine entertained the students and faculty of the School soon after their return from field practice. The evening was spent in an exchange of field work experiences and adventures and proved a very enjoyable "rally."

On Friday, April 29, an afternoon tea was given by Miss Hazeltine at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Thwaites in honor of Dr. Bostwick. This was followed by an informal dinner given for Dr. Bostwick and for Mrs. Sawyer and Miss Drake, two members of the school faculty who are to spend the summer in Europe.

Miss Myrtle Sette ('08), cataloger in the Racine Public Library, was one of the May day guests.

Miss Helen Hutchinson ('07), librarian of the Physicians' library, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, visited the School April 22 and 23.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Ellen True ('08) has accepted a position as librarian of the Onawa (Iowa) Public Library.

Miss Emilida Baensch ('08) has resigned her position as librarian of the Antigo (Wis.) Public Library.

Miss Harriet Bixby ('09) has resigned her position in the Cataloging department of the Cincinnati Public Library to become librarian of the Antigo Public Library, a position made vacant by the resignation of Miss Baensch.

Miss Florence Farnham ('09) has completed the work of reorganization in the Ellensburg (Wash.) Normal School Library and has accepted a position in the cataloging department of the Portland Public Library.

Miss Vera Sieg ('08), librarian of the East End Branch of the Cincinnati Public Library, has been put in charge of the Dayton Street Branch.

Miss Ora Williams ('09), in the Cataloging and reference department of the Cincinnati Public Library, has been made librarian of the Cumminsville Branch.

Reviews

EVERHART, Elfrida. A handbook of United States public documents. Minneapolis, The H. W. Wilson Co., 1910. 320 p. O. \$2.50.

The preface of this book says "In the following pages there is a twofold attempt to define the province of the various publications issued by the federal government. The effort has been made, first, to outline for the average inquirer the field covered by the publishing divisions; and, second, to direct the student to matter necessary to his researches."

The first effort has been well planned, well carried out and may be called successful. So far as it is possible, in general terms and for the "average inquirer," to indicate the scope, substance and different series of the enormous total of print which has come from the numerous government publishing offices, the present book does it. A brief "Part One" describes the different series of Congressional Documents, not only those containing the Journals, Debates and Reports of Congress, but also the various sets in which from time to time have been collected the business records of the government, the printing of which has been authorized by Congress.

Part Two (nearly two-thirds of the volume) describes the publications of the nine Executive departments. An historical sketch of each department as a whole is followed by its duties (taken usually from the "Department duties" section of the Congressional Directory or from the law creating the office) and a list of its main subordinate divisions. Each division is in turn similarly treated with a statement, not of its separate publications, but of the various series of publications which it has issued. This forms a sort of genealogical history of the publishing activities of every department of the government.

A third part (45 pages) treats similarly the publications of the various independent government offices that are not subordinate to any of the Executive departments. An exceedingly full analytical index follows.

The compiler's second effort—"to direct the student of government documents to matter necessary in his researches," does not seem to have been so happily conceived and carried out. For such a purpose the bibliographic apparatus is indispensable. This is clumsy and neither definite nor specific. Such references as LIBRARY JOURNAL, Benton's debates, New International encyclopedia, Moore's digest, Finance reports, Century dictionary, National cyclopedia of American biography, mean nothing when unaccompanied by citations to volume or ar-

ticle. Even worse are *Library of Congress—card*; *Patriotic studies*; *Executive departments, organization*; *History of the Department of State*.

The well-known general indexes from Poor to *Monthly Catalogue* are described with sufficient fullness, but the exceedingly important (for research work) group of special indexes to the publications of a single office, department or series, is dismissed with 10 lines. A noticeable lack of definite statement, an absence of exactness, when taken with the facts that the book is not a checklist, that it deals not with the minute description of particular documents but with general descriptions of the various serial publications of different offices, seem to detract from its value in reference work.

It is unfair to criticise a book for not doing that which it does not avowedly set out to do. As comment, then, not as criticism, the following observations seem called for in reviewing for a library journal a book by a librarian on a topic of interest to every library in the land. Such a book, with reason, may be expected to take the library point of view; to treat in detail of the library operations incident to the effective organization and use of government documents (for libraries are the chief systemic and comprehensive users of such books); to discuss the good and bad features of present distributing methods; to consider the arrangement, the classification, and the intricacies of cataloging; to indicate the fitness for different kinds and sizes of libraries of some of the more important series of documents. None of these things does the book do. Its point of view is that of the Documents Office, or, perhaps more exactly, of the interested outsider.

It will be of use to the cataloger to determine the history of government offices and for general information as to the nature and extent of publications of a specific office, though its use in this way, and in other library ways, must always be qualified by its lack of definiteness and the absence of detailed information. J. I. WYER, JR.

KATALOG DER LITURGISCHEN DRUCKE DES XV UND XVI JAHRHUNDERTS, IN DER HERZOG-
PARMA'SCHEN BIBLIOTHEK IN SCHWARZAU-
AM-STEINFELD, N. O., bearbeitet von Dr.
Hanns Bohatta, Scriptor der K. K. Uni-
versitäts-Bibliothek, in Wien. 1 Teil, Wien,
1909, i-xii+1-467 p. large quarto.

This is a work of unusual importance and interest to the student of liturgy, especially for the period immediately preceding and coinciding with the reform of the Breviary and the Missal, ordered by the Council of Trent, and carried out by Pope St. Pius v. It is a descriptive catalog of the Liturgical Section in the library of the Bourbon dukes

of Parma, located at Schwarzau-am-Steinfeld, Austria. Here, among other treasures gathered by the two distinguished bibliophiles, Dukes Charles-Louis and Robert de Bourbon, are to be found more than 600 of the earliest liturgical prints of the 15th and 16th centuries, many of which were never reproduced through any subsequent edition, and a number of others have hitherto been unknown in their relation to bibliography. The description of all these in the catalog before us is remarkable for its truly exhaustive minuteness, and for the depth of erudition it reveals. After faithfully reproducing the beginnings and ends of all important divisions (especially in what relates to the three principal feasts of the year), the author discusses the character of the respective editions, and, of course, of the individual volume; he then indicates the other sources where the book is to be found, the literary works containing references to it (upwards of 144 such works are quoted), and the antiquarian price at auction sales. A description of a portion of the Parma Liturgical Library, viewed under its artistic aspect, was published in 1878, by Anatole Alès (Paris, Henuy); it was followed by a supplement in 1884. The present catalog of Dr. Bohatta embraces the entire list of works, including Alès' description translated, as it were, into bibliography. The work is to consist of two volumes, the first of which is now published; it describes 19 general and 325 diocesan works (from *Agde* to *Roman Missal*); the second volume, after completing the series of dioceses, will add the religious orders, together with index and general tables.

JOHN B. YOUNG, S.J.

STEPHEN, George A. Commercial bookbinding; a description of the processes and the various machines used. Lond., Stonhill, 1910. 70 il., diagrs., O.

This book, recently published in London, should prove of unusual interest to the librarians of this country as well as to those of Great Britain. Mr. Stephen, of the St. Pancras Public Libraries, is a member of the Book Production Committee of the Library Association, and is doing similar work among English publishers to that which is successfully being carried on by Mr. A. L. Bailey, of the Bookbinding Committee of the A. L. A.

To any one of a mechanical turn, a visit to the bindery of a large publishing house is a fascinating experience. Compared with the facilities of the publisher of a few years ago, the complicated machinery used in every process of modern book production impels one to speculate on its development in the future. Surely the present wide dissemination of literature at such low prices that all can afford to purchase would be impossible without these labor-saving devices.

Mr. Stephen presents a large number of

cuts illustrating the leading types of machines used in England and in America, and he gives a concise explanation of their principal features. The processes of folding, bundling, gathering, sewing, smashing, cutting, rounding and backing, and casing by machinery are described. Accompanying the text are interesting diagrams which show the methods and the results of a variety of machine stitching. In conclusion, Mr. Stephen calls attention to the defects in ordinary work, and specifies the materials and the workmanship necessary to produce serviceable bindings.

The attention of librarians and publishers in America and in England has recently been called by Mr. Cedric Chivers to the increasing use of inferior grades of book paper, and to the impossibility of its giving reasonably satisfactory service without special methods of treatment in binding. For the improvement of these conditions, the A. L. A., and more recently the Library Association, have interviewed many publishers and have furnished specifications for an improved book production. Gratifying results have been obtained in several instances, and much valuable experience has accumulated with librarians and publishers.

Some objections on the part of publishers are that, when the risk of production has been assumed by them, librarians have not adequately supported these editions, and that sufficient specific advance orders are necessary to insure success. Some of the large jobbers found that their stock of specially bound new fiction did not move rapidly, and that there is difficulty in securing odd copies that are scatteringly requested by librarians.

On the other hand, librarians have often found that, contrary to advertisements, new fiction has not been obtainable when the regular edition was offered for sale, and that the public did not appreciate the cause of delay. It has likewise been found that the special edition was often out of print by the time that some libraries have decided to purchase the title, although it was still in popular demand.

From the standpoint of public approval, titles issued by Houghton Mifflin Co. have been the most pleasing, owing to the flexibility of their special bindings and to the retention of their cover designs, which relieve the monotony of plain cloth. Promising efforts are being made by Dutton, with *Everyman's Library*, and by Warne on certain juvenile titles. In England no publisher has as yet entered the field of reinforcing original covers, but Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton are issuing a series of juvenile titles in special binding for library wear.

Possibly the safest procedure for publishers would be to select from their own knowledge such titles on their lists as are standard sellers, and to issue permanently editions of these in durable cloth and workmanship. Of

first importance would be the inclusion of this edition, together with the regular edition, in every catalog and trade-list published, so that the information may everywhere be available. Failure to select a special edition is often due to lack of information when the librarian or the dealer refers to a trade catalog. Likewise, when an entirely new title is to be published, the special edition should be specified in every advertisement appearing in current magazines or circulars.

One of the greatest incentives to increased effort on the part of publishers would be for librarians to insure support through the placing of definite orders for certain standard titles with a library representative. Requests could thus be combined and a sufficient quantity of each title secured to induce the publishers to issue editions as desired, and to supply them at lower rates than would otherwise be possible.

LEROY JEFFERS.

STEWART, James Douglas. *How to use a library*; practical advice to students and general readers, with explanations of library catalogues, a systematic description of guides to books, and a guide to special libraries. London, E. Stock, 1910. ix+83 p.

As the writer points out in his prefatory note, most readers as well as students fail to obtain the greatest amount of profit from the library facilities within their reach, not from lack of will to do so, but from the want of proper guidance. The present handbook aims to give the information necessary to an intelligent use of any ordinary library. The book deals with topics common to all reading communities, and so is intended to serve as a guide to the patrons of the average public library.

The contents are arranged under five sub-heads: I, Reading and study; II, Public libraries and their readers; III, How to use library catalogues; IV, Guides to books; V, Special libraries.

Under the first head are discussed Emerson's three rules of reading, which to the writer seem better adapted to the inhabitant of Parnassus than to the workaday student. Some advice as to how to read is given for the benefit of the "general reader" and the advantages of a systematic course of reading pointed out, although the dangers of a too rigid adherence to any such course are summed up in the words of the bibliophile, Bishop Potter: "Do not be so enslaved by any system or course of study as to think it may not be altered."

The first portion of the second chapter is given up to statistics of the municipal libraries of Great Britain. "The aim of the modern municipal librarian," says Mr. Stewart,

"is to create a workshop library; one in which are to be found the books of practical utility in all branches of knowledge and incidentally a selection of the best recreative literature. Modern works on technical subjects of all sorts are receiving ever-increasing attention from the public libraries—in short, it is becoming recognized that there is a practical as well as a dilettante side to literature." This brings the writer to a discussion of the fiction question, which, as he says, has called forth much arrant nonsense.

The third chapter on "How to use library catalogs" gives elementary information in regard to (1) author and title catalogs, (2) classified or subject catalogs, and (3) dictionary catalogs. As a majority of the public libraries of Great Britain have printed catalogs, this form is given first place in the discussion. The card form of the catalog is given rather scant treatment, and the "indicator," so dear to the heart of the average British librarian, is not even mentioned. Something more might well have been said in regard to author, subject and title cards, and methods of alphabetizing.

"Guides to books," treated in the fourth chapter, include bibliographies of bibliographies, general bibliographies and books about books. Under "guides to special subjects" are 65 captions arranged alphabetically from American literature to Zoology, with references to from two to six titles under each caption. Some of these are so old as to be quite out of date, e.g., J. R. McCulloch's "Literature of political economy," 1845.

The omissions are in some cases more striking than the titles included, as, e.g., the failure to mention the "Dictionary of national biography" under *Biography*, or the "Encyclopedia of local government" under *Municipal affairs*. From the American standpoint there are many very apparent omissions, but as the book is evidently intended for British patrons we must not quarrel with the author on this score. There is, however, a noticeable carelessness in the references to such American publications as are included. Arne Kildal's name is twice spelled "Kindall," and H. E. Krehbiel referred to as E. Krehbiel. Poole's Index is spoken of as being in five volumes, although the sixth was issued in 1908. H. P. Thieme's "Guide bibliographique de la littérature française de 1800 à 1906," referred to as "now being issued," was published complete in 1907.

The last chapter on "Special libraries in London and the provinces" is largely made up from R. A. Rye's "Libraries of London" and the "Literary year book." Under 95 headings, arranged alphabetically from Accountancy, Agriculture, Anthropology, to Veterinary science, Vivisection and Zoology, are references without comment to one or more libraries having special collections on these subjects. These references, while important for those having access to the metro-

politan libraries, are of minor interest to the general reader.

On the whole the book is disappointing. The major portion of it consists of a series of bibliographical titles, many of which would be of use only to scholars who would have no need of a manual of this sort. Comparatively little guidance is furnished beginning readers who have to rely upon themselves for self-help. The book is not sufficiently practical and could not be described as a well-digested manual of information.

THEODORE W. KOCH.

TERRY, Charles Sanford. A catalogue of the publications of Scottish historical and kindred clubs and societies and of the volumes relative to Scottish history issued by His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1780-1908, with a subject-index. Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons, 1909. xiii+253 p. large O.

The author of this volume is professor of history in the University of Aberdeen, and known through his "Index to the papers relating to Scotland described or calendared in the Historical mss. Commission's reports," his constitutional history, entitled "The Scottish Parliament," and other works. In the work now before us the compiler presents "A catalogue of the publications of Scottish Historical and kindred clubs and societies, including the Scottish publications of His Majesty's Stationery Office, from 1780, the date of the foundation of the earliest of them, to the end of the year 1908," and "A subject-index to the materials revealed by the catalogue as bearing especially, though not exclusively, on Scottish institutions, events, reigns, characters, and historical periods, civil and ecclesiastical." He has given explanatory notes on the contents of each volume, when he deemed it necessary, and in the case of "Miscellanies" and similar composite volumes he has noted the contents in full. Only articles of historical interest are culled from such inclusive series as the transactions of societies. The aggregation of works issued by the more than fifty clubs and societies is large. Professor Terry says: "In their foundation they fall into three groups, which may be labelled pre-Waverly, Waverly, and post-Waverly." The first of them was the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, founded in 1780, which brought out its first volume of "Transactions" in 1792. The publications of this parent society alone number 53 to the year 1908, inclusive. The Royal Society of Edinburgh, founded in 1783, was earliest in the field with a volume of "Transactions" (1788), but soon thereafter became an exclusive scientific body. With the issuing in of the nineteenth century historical research in Scotland "witnessed an extraordinary outburst." It was during the first half of that

century that the Bannatyne Club (1823), the Maitland Club (1828), the Abbotsford Club (1833), the Iona Club (1833), the Spalding Club (1839), the Wodrow Society (1841), the Spottiswoode Society (1843), and others, were founded. Their publications, numerous and of the highest importance, are well known to the librarians of our larger American libraries. Perhaps the most useful historical publications and source materials by later societies are those issued by the Clarendon Historical Society (1882-1889), the Scottish Text Society (1884 to date), the New Spalding Club (1887 to date), the Scottish History Society (1887 to date), and the Scottish Record Society (1898 to date). For some reason the compiler has failed to include the publications of the Roxburgh Club. American bibliographers know, of course, of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society founded in 1890, with an extremely limited membership list.

The compiler has wisely named his volume "A catalogue," and it fulfills all of the canons implied in that designation. Many of our American compilers would have called such a work, or one even less full, a bibliography, which it is not. From a random test of some fifty volumes, we find that the transcriptions of the title-pages and paginations are sufficient for the object which the compiler had in view. He has adopted a conventional system for capitalizing or reducing words to lower-case. He states the lump sum of roman and arabic pages in a piece or volume, the number of plates and the size notation. The subject-index embraces pp. 201-253, in double columns. Reference is made dually, first to the page and secondly by a bracketed numeral to the entry on that page. This is a convenient system for a work of this kind. Unfortunately, he does not repeat the main word or name, hence we find many oddities, e.g.,

Black, G. F., author, 63 [13].

Rood of Scotland, the, paper on, 147 [2].

Watch deserters, execution of (1743),

70 [3].

Certainly there should have been three main entries here instead of one, and this represents the general system of this subject-index—a very poor system indeed.

As a mechanical product this volume is worthy of high praise, and reflects credit on the University Press of Robert MacLehose & Co., of Glasgow. The use of various fonts of roman, italic and boldface type is conveniently ordered; paragraphing and leading are carried out with good effect; the paper is thick and of tough fibre, with untrimmed edges; the binding is of plain cloth, and withal the volume is featherweight for its size. No general historical library, and especially none devoted to Scottish and English history, antiquities and ecclesiastical matters, can afford to be without this useful guide.

VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS.

Library Economy and History

PERIODICALS

A. L. A. Bulletin, March, contains a record of the gifts and bequests to American libraries during the year 1909.

Bulletin of Bibliography, published quarterly by the Boston Book Company, contains the first instalment to the year's Quarterly Magazine subject-index (Jan.-March, 1910); part 4 of "Subject bibliographies appearing regularly in periodicals," by Mary Josephine Booth; part 10 of "Literary annuals and gift-books, American and English," by F. W. Faxon; also an index to reference lists published by libraries, 1909; comp. by the Providence (R. I.) Public Library.

California Libraries, News Notes, April, contains an account of the collection for the blind in the California State Library, including finding lists of books in New York point, American Braille, European Braille, and Moon; the first quarter of the California Current Events index for 1910, notes of California libraries, directory for library supplies and other items of general interest, and reports of the California Library Association and of the State Library completes the number.

Public Libraries, May, contains "Township library extension," by Mrs. Elva Carter; "Printed series card for public documents," by Asa C. Tilton; and "Our next of kin," by Mary E. Robbins, in which are set forth the responsibilities of the librarian to her successor.

Vermont Library Commission Bulletin, March, contains a brief article on "Forestry," being extracts from a paper read by the Vermont State Forester, Austin F. Hawes, at the annual meeting of Vermont librarians in Middlebury, July 13, 1909. It also includes a "List of books on trees and forestry."

Cardiff Libraries' Review, March, contains "Plain chats on reading," by Arnold Bennett, and other brief articles on books and reading.

Library Assistant, April, contains "The initial stock of a public library," by T. E. Turnbull; "Are printed catalogues desirable for open access libraries?" by J. D. Young.

Library World, April, contains "Reading room methods," by John T. Evans; "National bibliographies, v-vi" (Croatia, Poland); "Anglo-American joint code of cataloging rules, 1908," by George R. Bolton; "Fifteenth century books (pt. 21)," by R. A. Peddie.

Bibliographie de la France, April 8, contains "Le rôle du libraire," by M. L. Michaud.

Bollettino delle Biblioteche Popolari, March 16, 1910, is taken up with a review by Ettore

Fabiotti of the work of the Italian Federation of Popular Libraries during its first year, dated Feb. 6, 1910. As appendices there are printed lists of the popular libraries belonging to the Federation, of the popular libraries established in the year just past, of the libraries in existence before the Federation was formed, etc.

Il Libro e la Stampa: Bollettino Ufficiale della Società Bibliografica Italiana, July-December, 1909, has a contribution to the history of the Italian proverb literature of the 15th and 16th centuries in the shape of a selection from the mss. in the Florence library, contributed by Francesco Novati; an article by Tammaro de Marinis on women printers of the 16th century; an account by Emilio Motta of the library of Carlo Porta; an account by F. Novati of Adrian Kemter's "Veterum disciplina in re rustica" (illustrated), printed at Milan in 1770, with reproductions of many of the interesting engravings done for it by Domenico Cagnoni, and a catalog of Cagnoni's engraved work, made by Achille Bertarelli; an account by G. Galavresi of the library of a young friend of Alexander Manzoni; texts of several autograph letters, one of them being a letter of Libri, accompanied by an interesting full length portrait of the man.

Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos, January-February, 1910, has the continuation of Alemany's geography of the Iberian Peninsula as recorded in Greek writers; a biography of Diego Ladron de Guevara, Bishop of Panama, Viceroy of Peru, done by M. Serrano y Sanz; some notes on printing in Huesca by Ricardo del Arco; notes on the Spanish theatre of 1660-1660, by Narciso Diaz de Escovar, not to mention various articles on Spanish art; and a continuation of Barcia's catalog of drawings in the Biblioteca Nacional.

AMERICAN LIBRARIES

Andover (Mass.) Memorial Hall L. (Rpt., 1909.) Added 814 (by purchase 599, gifts 215); total 18,118. Issued, home use 31,830 (fict. 68 per cent.). New borrowers 456; actual number of cards in use 2284. Receipts \$67,284.64; expenses \$67,284.64 (salaries \$2513.41, lighting and heating \$551.51, books, periodicals and newspapers \$1112.21, bookbinding \$365.86, repairs \$66.48).

"There is a great demand from boys and young men for works on popular mechanics, light science and handicrafts of all kinds. We are scarcely able to get books enough to fill these requests, and there are also demands for works of a more thoroughly scientific nature, for technical publications on zoology, anatomy and similar subjects."

Atlantic City (N. J.) F. P. L. (8th rpt., year 1909.) Added 1667; total 18,851. Issued, home use 140,004. Registration 10,000. Receipts \$15,105.58; expenses \$13,017.68

(books \$2990.30, coal \$324.74, light \$624.95, printing and stationery \$196.16).

"During the first eight months of 1909 the circulation showed an increase over the corresponding month of 1908. But each of the last four months of the year has had a smaller circulation than that of the same month last year. There are several reasons for this condition; the general prosperity has tended toward the reading of fewer books by men than they have read for the last two years; the beautiful weather of the autumn and early winter has kept people out of doors and consequently fewer books have been read; and the library in the new parochial school has supplied reading matter to many children who formerly used the public library."

The registration was revised during the year. The loss of books during the year was 114. The majority of book losses are among children's books. The ventilating system installed when the building was new has proven inadequate for winter use in the children's room. This fall it was decided to change to an artificial draft system and an electric fan was installed in the loft for that purpose. The new plan is a great improvement and cost only \$513.

Attleborough (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt., year 1909.) Added 1550 (1337 by purchase, 105 by gift); total not given. Issued, home use 48,262. New registration 768; total live membership 3747. Receipts \$7319.75. Expenses \$7314.84 (salaries \$2032.86, janitor \$956.28, fuel \$289.76, books, magazines and newspapers \$1716.41).

The Library Aid Association voted the library \$300 to be used for the work of library extension. Books were sent to outlying districts with satisfactory results.

Braddock (Pa.) Carnegie L. (21st rpt., 1909.) Added 6015; total 53,700. Issued, home use 394,267 (37 per cent. fict.).

The work of the library was seriously interfered with during the latter part of the year by the outbreak of contagious diseases, scarlet fever and diphtheria being epidemic for several months. The home circulation of the library was 3382 less than for the previous year. The children's room showed an attendance of almost 3000 in excess of 1908, though the circulation was 11,000 less.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. (12th rpt. — year 1909.) Added 76,810; total 642,623. Issued, home use 4,063,102 (an increase of 203,930 over year 1908). Registration 91,449 (a decrease of 5580 from year 1908). Total no. active borrowers 272,642. Receipts \$399,483; expenses \$399,126.09 (salaries \$190,862.75, books \$61,298.77, periodicals \$7206.81, binding \$25,469.42, insurance on books \$2790.56, catalog material \$1236.03, printing \$7610.57).

The report of the library's work for the year 1909 is especially interesting in that it

shows that while the period of library development in Brooklyn through the establishment of branches has practically attained its limit, yet the period of library development through coöperation with the existing institutions of Brooklyn and through study of and adaptation to the needs and conditions of the various communities of the borough may be said to be at its beginning. Of especial interest in this latter connection is the systematic "neighborhood" study which, though carefully outlined in the preceding year, was not definitely begun upon until the spring of 1909. As an account of this neighborhood work which resulted in an interesting exhibit at the Williamsburgh branch in November, has already appeared in these columns (*L. J.*, January, 1910, p. 25, and February, 1910, p. 62-64) we cannot give further note of it here. The knowledge resulting from this neighborhood investigation has, however, Mr. Hill says, "brought the individual assistants into closer contact with workers in other educational institutions and has made the whole force more keenly alive to the opportunities for usefulness which exist in each locality; kindling anew the enthusiasm of those longest in harness and giving to the newer recruits a broader view of the place the library should hold in the community."

The changes and new features of the year's record are: the removal of the Schermerhorn branch and of the children's room at the Montague branch to more commodious quarters at 108 Livingston street; the removal of the Travelling libraries department from the Montague branch to the old Schermerhorn building; the opening of a third library station, located at Concord and Jay streets; the establishment of a "deposit station collection" in connection with the Travelling libraries department, designed to serve outlying neighborhoods where it is impracticable to establish local stations. The deposit station collection consists of about 5000 of the most popular books in all classes of literature from which collections varying in number from 200 to 500 are available for deposit in the store of some druggist or stationer in each locality who will agree to be responsible for the care of the books.

The distribution of the library's branches conforms almost exactly to the distribution of the population of the borough. The two new branches which it is proposed to erect from the Carnegie fund, Flushing and Red Hook, are urgently needed, and it is hoped to procure the sites early in the year. Two of the branches in rented quarters (Ridgewood and New Utrecht) have reached the limit of the capacity of their present quarters. Placards showing the location of various branches have been placed in the stations of elevated railroads.

Application has been made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate \$300,000 for the commencement of one wing of the Central building, the site and plan for which were authorized two years ago.

Reports of the various departments of the library are given, but lack of space forbids adequate quotation. There has been a decrease in registration for the year, though there is a considerable increase in circulation. The decrease in registration is probably due to the fact that during 1908 five Carnegie branches were opened, each of which registered many new borrowers. During 1909 no new branches were opened. There were lost 6131 volumes from the shelves during the year. "The responsibility for the theft of a large part of the books missing at inventory has been traced to one man and his accomplices, but the thief, though arrested in the act of offering stolen books for sale, has thus far escaped justice by jumping his bail of \$2000. From an examination of the books recovered it is evident that the man is not only a professional book-thief but that his field of operation has been a large one. The books recovered included some from nearly every branch of the New York Public, Queens Borough and Pratt Institute libraries, as well as from this library. In many cases the marks of ownership were skilfully obliterated and elaborate pains taken to secure one perfect copy by the destruction of perhaps half a dozen."

In dealing with books in foreign languages there has been a slight change of treatment. French, German and Italian books are still included in the Travelling libraries department, but books in Yiddish, Russian, Polish and Swedish are assigned directly to individual branches. Special purchases of Italian, Polish, Yiddish, Norwegian and Danish books have been made throughout the year and a list has been compiled of the calls for foreign books at the various branches.

There were 39,694 volumes bound by the Chivers Bookbinding Co. during the year at an average cost of 64 cents.

Miss Hitchler, in reporting the work of the Cataloging department, notes that of the 6385 titles in the 7625 accessions entirely new to the library, only 352 volumes were works of fiction. There were 37,705 cards sent by Congress to be added to the depository catalog. There were 95,405 catalog and shelf-list cards written for the Union and in the case of foreign books also for the branch catalog and shelf-list. The cataloging of the Schermerhorn and Montague collections, the latter an enormous labor, is still under way. The Halliday collection of books on the Civil War is being gradually prepared for circulation, and will be merged in the Montague collection. A bookplate has been specially designed for this Halliday collection and is shown as frontispiece for this report.

The reference work of the library has shown marked increase. "A feature of the work on which an increasing emphasis is being laid is the answering of reference questions sent from the branch libraries. The books at the branches usually prove adequate for ordinary questions but there are many that cannot be answered satisfactorily from the material at hand. In a city of such long distances it has proved impracticable, in most instances, to ask the inquirers to go to the main reference department and our aim is to send the books to the point where they can be used best."

Miss Hunt reports that the juvenile circulation was 1,462,100, an increase of 86,722 over the previous year. "The event of the year most helpful to the work of this department was the act of the Board in raising the maximum salary of the children's librarians from \$720 to \$900 per annum."

In memory of Mr. Willis A. Bardwell, who died in March, 1908, and in appreciation of his faithful service as assistant librarian, the staff subscribed \$135 as a nucleus of a fund for the purchase of books; to this was added \$500 given by Mr. John W. Devoy, treasurer, Brooklyn Public Library.

During the year Mr. Briggs resigned from the headship of the Reference department to become librarian of Trinity College. Mr. Hicks and Mr. Johnston, successively assistant librarians, resigned, to be succeeded by Mr. Charles H. Brown. There were some other changes on the staff, two members of which were lost by death.

Brown University L. In the December, 1909, *Bulletin* of Brown University, which comprises the university catalog, 1909-1910, it is stated that the libraries of the University contain over 1080 volumes, comprising: the main library, which occupies the library building, the gift of John Carter Brown, of the class of 1816; the John Carter Brown Library with its own building recently given to the University; and the Department libraries in the various seminary rooms and laboratories. The main library includes three special libraries: the first is the Harris collection of American poetry, founded by Albert G. Greene and extended by C. Fiske Harris, and presented to the University by the Hon. H. B. Anthony. It numbers 11,000 volumes. A fund, the gift of S. C. Eastman, provides for the regular increase of the collection. The second special library included in the main library is the Rider collection of Rhode Island history, formed by Sidney S. Rider and presented to the University by Marden J. Perry. The third is the Wheaton collection of international law, given by William V. Kellen to the University in honor of Henry Wheaton, of the class of 1802. To all books except the Harris and Rider collections the students have free access. The John Carter Brown Library contains more than 20,000 volumes relating to the history

of North and South America during the colonial period. The greater part of the books are of great rarity, being printed before the year 1800. This celebrated collection begun by John Carter Brown, of the class of 1816, after his death was greatly enlarged by his widow and sons, John Nicholas and Harold Brown.

Burlington (Ia.) F. P. L. (23d rpt.—year 1909.) Added 1762 (736 by gift); total 31,966. Issued, home use 82,765, of which 17,566 were from the children's department and 14,029 in the schools. New borrowers 403. Receipts \$8812; expenses \$7132.42 (light \$326.19, repairs and improvements \$991.64, books \$1409.64, salaries \$2492.68).

"The use made of the library by the schools shows a steady increase. Emphasis has been placed on the importance of our work in this connection and effort has been made to establish closer relations with teachers and pupils." Three important gifts are mentioned in the report—1000 volumes, mainly theological, were presented by Dr. William Salter from his own library; 435 volumes of various classes were received from Mrs. J. W. Blythe; a bronze tablet of the Lincoln Gettysburg address was received from Mrs. E. H. Carpenter.

The trustees' room in the library has been opened for public use and various clubs' meetings have been held there.

Burlington, Vt. Fletcher F. L. (36th rpt., 1909.) Added 1228 (by purchase 1005, gifts 181); total 34,267. Issued, home use 61,288 (fict. and juv. 44,293).

"The library has endeavored to coöperate with the public and parochial schools as far as its resources would permit, by supplying books for supplementary reading; 650 volumes were distributed among 28 of the public schoolrooms this year. The extension of this work deserves more consideration than we have been able to give it in the past. It requires duplicate copies of a considerable number of juvenile books."

Dover (N. H.) P. L. (27th rpt.—year 1909.) Added 1314 (979 by purchase, 248 by gift); total 37,927. Issued, home use 58,669, of which 11,902 was juvenile. Total registration 402; reading room attendance 827.

During the summer the periodical department was rearranged. In addition to the department about 5000 volumes were taken out for home use. Notable accessions in music, including the work of modern composers and recent operas, were made to the library.

In the children's department the story hour was introduced and has been successful.

Howard University L., Washington, D. C. On April 5 the new Carnegie library building of Howard University, Washington, D. C., was dedicated with appropriate exercises. The first part of the program included ad-

resses by Mr. Herbert Putnam, Mr. Andrew Carnegie and the President of the United States, the President's address, by his own request, being last upon the program. The exercises were held in the Rankin Memorial Chapel, and opened with the processional by the university vested choir, followed by the national hymn by the grand choir. In conclusion of the exercises the procession of guests, faculty and students moved out of the chapel to the new library building, where the exercises were concluded with the acceptance of the keys in behalf of the trustees.

Jacksonville (Fla.) F. P. L. (5th rpt.—year 1909.) Added 2678; total 20,034. Circulation 91,281 (white 81,751, colored 6704). Registration 1746 (white 1624, colored 122). Receipts \$8037.75; expenses \$8035.09 (binding \$389.34, books \$1611.72, insurance \$98.60, light \$230.58, periodicals \$270.83).

From the rent collection 2826 volumes have been circulated. The increased number of children making use of the children's room made it necessary in June again to move the room. The two rooms which were previously assigned to the colored people have become the children's headquarters and the colored people have been transferred to the room vacated by the children. The use of the colored department remains slight, being somewhat less than last year. Beginning with September the library began the issue of a printed monthly bulletin, recording new book accessions and other items of interest to library patrons.

Kearny (N. J.) F. P. L. (2d rpt.—year ending July 31, 1909.) Added 1230; total 5830. Issued, home and school use 49,100. New borrowers 628; total no. borrowers 2748. Receipts \$3762.90; expenses \$3666.62 (salaries \$1895, light \$150.40, printing and stationery \$66.35, fire insurance premiums \$114.40).

Twenty-two libraries were placed in various schools and circulated 7863. A duplicate collection was started in July and gave a return of \$34.26. This covered the expense of the small collection and provided a few dollars to purchase other books.

Lewiston (Me.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending March 1, 1910; from local press.) Added 770 by purchase, 219 by gift; total 16,252. Issued, home use 59,655. Receipts \$5500; expenses \$5498.23 (fuel \$348, lighting \$185.10, building and grounds \$230.27, books and periodicals \$1813.59).

Miss Gilmore emphasizes the need of improved methods in book-purchasing, by which text-books asked for by students may be more speedily obtained for their use. Also more active service from the Board of Health is required, so that the library will have earlier notification with regard to contagious diseases.

Though the circulation of the library is

slightly less than that of the previous year, the decline is not a matter of importance, since the statistics show an increase in the circulation of books of non-fiction.

Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. (20th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1909.) Added 16,919; total 125,954. Issued, home use 773,572. Membership 41,808; new registration, 17,000. Receipts \$114,816.59; expenses \$114,799.79 (salaries \$54,833.59, stationery \$824.02, rent, main lib. \$13,225, branches \$2677.25, binding \$4004.02.)

As the last report of Mr. Charles F. Lummis as librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library this report for the year 1909 is of peculiar interest. Mr. Lummis resigned from the librarianship of the Los Angeles Public Library on March 4, 1910.

Says Mr. Lummis: "A public library is different from what it used to be when it was merely a bargain-counter for story books. It is now an organized service of books to the public for the best that is in each. . . . Circulation is the easy measure of use in a library but the least significant. It has become the general foot-rule because it is easier counted—whereas the real usefulness of any library is impossible to count; that is, impossible in 'business.' It could be counted by a disproportionate number of employes set to tab the number of visitors, the number of books used by each and the nature of these books. No library will ever be so unoccupied as to do this. It is now understood that the study-use of a library is its largest utility; and that it need not be expressed in figures."

The net gain in library membership for the year was 5847. The net gain in circulation was 73,175. Plans made for the establishment of the new building did not materialize. The work of the library was handicapped by an insufficient library force. The Department of Western history material was closed during most of the year owing to the inadequate library force.

Under such picturesque headings as "Getting down to business," "The battle of the shelves," "Saving the record," "The 'literary pure food act,'" "The backbone of the library," "Reaching out," "Still doing good" and a "Comfortable rank" we are given information as to the routine work of the library and the professional opinions of the librarian. Unfortunately, lack of space forbids further quotation from this very readable report.

Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L. (5th rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1909.) Added 13,690; total 117,471. Issued, home use 564,797. Borrowers registered 8384; total registration 42,451. Receipts \$135,738.46; expenses \$134,862.56 (books, binding and rebinding \$14,852.20, salaries \$33,483.65, light, heat, power and water \$552.57, main lib. building \$2833.33, branch buildings \$21,424.23).

The library has now four completed branch buildings; a fifth is under construction. Three of the branch buildings, namely, Crescent Hill, Parkland and Colored, though their erection was completed during the preceding year, were opened during the year covered by this report. The Shelby Park branch, previously named the Germantown branch, was begun in April, the cornerstone was laid June 26, and it is planned to complete it in October, 1910. The Highland branch, the first of the branch buildings, shows a circulation of 52,419; the Portland branch, which is still in rented quarters and for which little has been done in securing a site for a new permanent building, has the largest branch circulation, 66,531. Altogether, therefore, there are five branches in operation and a sixth under construction at the date of this report.

During the year various minor details on the interior of the main building have been completed. Improvements on the grounds have also been made.

The library staff has grown from 38 to 41, not including janitors and pages, and it totals 57 employees. The staff is divided among the library departments, which are: Administration, Order, Catalog, Circulation, Reference, Children's and Branches.

"During the main part of the year heads of departments and branch librarians met every two weeks with the librarian to consider the selection of books. A course of 14 lectures on reference work by the head of the Reference department was given to a class averaging 17 in attendance. The Director of children's work met bi-weekly with assistant branch librarians to discuss books for children."

"Two assistants spent a full school year at library schools and two others took six weeks' summer courses. During their summer vacations 17 members of the staff visited libraries on their travels in other states and one on a trip abroad. The librarian and the heads of the Catalog and Reference departments attended the annual conference of the American Library Association at Bretton Woods, N. H., June 28 to July 3."

Regulations for admission to the library service were adopted in March, and an examination was given to 32 applicants in June; a training class of 10 to be formed from these in September.

16,667 volumes were cataloged for the main library and 5071 for the branches. From the colored branch 50,386 books were circulated, including the 20,362 volumes circulated through the stations and colored schools. The juvenile circulation from the entire library was 245,552, an increase of 79,195 volumes over last year and 43 per cent. of the whole library circulation. In November the head of the Children's department, Miss Zachert, was appointed director of children's work and the branch assistants

were designated as children's librarians. The story hour is maintained as a means of directing children's reading, and the general topic followed at all the libraries was English history, including ballads and legends of England. The work with schools is divided into two classes, reference work with teachers and pupils above the eighth grade which is designated to the reference department, and work with teachers and pupils in the grades which is done by the Children's department.

"Considerable progress has been made in the effort of the library to demonstrate the direct and practical value of the library to men in their daily business. In connection with the Southern Electrical and Industrial Exposition, held here in March, a handy list was compiled and printed of books in the library on electricity, machine shop practice, foundry practice, plumbing and woodworking. Of this list 5000 copies were distributed at the exposition and the remainder were through personal visits systematically placed in the hands of men in the various shops and factories of the city. The resources of the library have thus been brought to the attention of many men who were not aware of any relation between books and business, especially their business.

"The five branches have 2058 volumes classified as reference books, or an average of 411 volumes each. Reference work there is mostly with upper grade and high school pupils. The number of recorded topics looked up this year is 6624."

Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L. During the month of March the library issued 53,008 volumes; the Colored Branch circulated 7461 volumes.

Marinette, Wis. Stephenson P. L. (31st rpt.—year ending June 30, 1909.) Added 1064 volumes (28 gifts); total 11,405. Issued, home use 55,126. No. of new borrowers 740; total number of borrowers 5075. Receipts \$4301.38; expenses \$4231.27 (salaries \$1586, printing and stationery \$196.15, books \$987.60, binding \$148.75).

The reading room attendance for the year was 28,892 (reference room 912). The total circulation from the children's room was 18,204; 200 books have been added to the children's library. The library had two notable gifts during the year: the Knights of Columbus presented the Catholic encyclopedia, which will run to 15 volumes, four of which are now ready, and Mr. E. W. Le Roy gave a set of Wisconsin statutes. School-room libraries of 20 books were sent to 10 rooms as formerly. The circulation of these books in the school was 1413. Thirty traveling libraries were sent out during the year.

Milton (Mass.) P. L. (39th rpt.—year 1909.) Added 2781; total 22,609. Issued, home use 63,691. Receipts \$12,183.86; ex-

penses \$10,833.52 (binding \$570.13, rent \$361.93, salaries \$5778.29, light \$318.05).

The attendance for the year was 55,885, as against 54,172 for 1908. The circulation for the year shows a decrease of 2567 as compared with the preceding year, this decrease was centered chiefly at two of the branches and in the schools. The decrease in the circulation from the schools was due to the deliberate planning of the children's librarian, who felt that too much fiction was being sent to the schools and that it would be better for the children to get their fiction for general reading directly from the branches or the central library.

A changing population is probably the cause of the decline in the East Milton branch, and various untoward conditions probably interfered with the use of the Mat-tapan branch.

Extensive work in cataloging has been done. A school duplicate collection of both juvenile and adult books has been begun.

Through the inter-library loan system of the Boston Public Library the resources of the library have been valuably supplemented.

Nashville, Tenn. Carnegie L. (8th rpt.—year 1909.) Added 1839 by purchase, 2141 by gift; total 48,346, exclusive of magazines and newspapers. Issued, home use 131,279. New borrowers, 2217; total 17,500. Receipts \$13,655.12; expenses \$13,116.50 (salaries \$7110, furniture and fixtures \$531.08, printing and stationery, \$318.42, light \$270.92, periodicals \$588.62, books \$2252.65).

The library has shown marked growth during the year. The reference work has been unusually heavy and is still on the increase. Considerable emphasis is given to the importance of developing the children's department and the story hour. Great care is taken in the selection of books for the children and in the stories to be told them. A story hour for the blind was begun during the year and aroused much interest, as many as 45 blind people being present at one meeting. The work of the library with the night schools has shown most satisfactory results. The main library is crowded for space and addition to the building is needed, especially for an assembly room, a historical room and art gallery. There are needed also funds for county work. Miss Johnson, in making suggestions for the development of the work, advises that borrowers who desire "more than two books of non-fiction for research purposes should be allowed to have as many as four volumes at a time, unless the library finds that certain readers are depleting the shelves of a particular class of books to the disadvantage of other readers."

The newspaper department, which from the standpoint of history is the most valuable section of the library, contains 697 newspapers. There are about 300 pictures and photographs in the picture collection. The work

with clubs has been extensive and satisfactory.

New Britain, Ct. Institute L. (55th rpt.) Added 1854; total 32,000. Issued, home use 120,882. Receipts \$11,659.40; expenses \$11,659.40 (salaries \$406.28, janitor \$1005.88, books \$1306.99, periodicals \$340.92, printing and binding \$895.96).

Money for purchase of scientific and technical books, of which the output is so large and so important, is earnestly solicited.

New England Historic Genealogical Society L. (Rpt.—year 1909; in *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Supplement to April number, 1910: Proceedings of the New England Historic Genealogical Society at the annual meeting, January 26, 1910.) Added 661 v., 695 pm., 266 misc. articles (of which 257 v., 102 pm., 37 misc. articles were purchased, 345 v., 561 pm. and 239 misc. articles, 59 v. and 32 pm. received in exchange); total 35,476 v., 35,436 pm.

The use of the library by non-members was more than 10 per cent. greater than in the previous year.

New Orleans (La.) P. L. (Rpt.—year 1909.) Added 4038; total 94,994. Issued, home use 325,057. No. of readers 89,877. Receipts \$36,811.34; expenses \$36,245.69 (periodicals \$733.19, binding \$1327.53, lighting \$853.52, salaries \$17,350.94; furniture and fixtures, \$3699.72).

The report marks the record of the library's first year in its new central building. "The greater activity of every department is most marked, the increase of circulation at the main building alone almost equals the entire circulation of three years ago. The reading, periodical and newspaper rooms continue to grow in popularity." There has been a marked increase in circulation at the branches.

A gift of \$25,000 has been received from Mr. Carnegie to erect an additional branch building, and it is hoped to be able to soon establish other branches to meet the needs of other sections of the city.

Though the children's library has been established but one year its circulation has increased with such unexpected rapidity that it has already outgrown its quarters and half again as much space is needed to house it satisfactorily.

The reference library contains 6840 volumes, of this number 3699 are indexed magazines. The attendance in the reference and general reading room was 50,024; in the newspaper room 39,853. For two years the library has been rebinding practically all fiction in half leather and this style of binding is far more durable and cleaner than cloth and, considering the life of the book so bound, about as cheap as cloth.

New York City. General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen L. (124th rpt. of Society—year 1909.) In the library of the Society "there has been an increase of about six per cent. in the number of patrons as compared with 1908, which is gratifying in view of the continued development of the library system by the city." There were 65,545 volumes circulated, 29 per cent. of which were non-fiction. In the reference section there were consulted 6184 volumes, an increase of 1579 for the year. Active membership is 2509.

Newburgh (N. Y.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1909; in rpt. of Board of Education, 1909, p. 78-86.) Added 1208; total 37,283. Issued, home use 89,716. New borrowers 840.

"A large amount of rebinding has been done during the year and the general condition of our books is now better than it has been for a long time; 1467 volumes have been repaired at the bindery at a cost of \$522.65."

North Carolina State L. (Biennial rpt.—period ending Nov. 30, 1908.) Added 325 v. by purchase, 73 v. by gift, 50 pm. by purchase, 64 pm. by gift. The library's collection of newspapers bound in book form and running back 100 years or more has become a source of information not only to the schools but to the general public. The library is in touch not only with the schools and colleges of the state for white people but also with the colored schools.

The building in which the state and supreme court libraries are located was constructed on a cheap plan and is liable to be destroyed by fire at any time. For want of room the basement has to be utilized for the storage of books and papers for the state, which augments the danger of fire. The two libraries which are worth many thousands of dollars should be protected by a fireproof building.

Oberlin College L. (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1909.) Added 7175 (3216 by purchase, 3653 by gift); total 222,108 (estimated, including coins, photographs and newspapers, but exclusive of 86,000 magazines), unarranged manuscripts and duplicates. Total number of readers 228,677. ref. room 153,687, open shelf room and academy room 64,524, children's room 10,466. The number of books drawn for use outside the building during the year was 59,842.

"A year's experience of the new building has served to show that it is well adapted for its purpose. Considerable equipment had to be purchased, which was not provided for in the original plan, but the building we have seen no occasion to modify in any respect. The only place at which we have had any real difficulty has been in the presence of the school children in the building. At the

beginning of the year there was quite a disposition on their part to race through the corridors, but this was probably due largely to the fact that the building was new and we do not anticipate any further recurrence of the difficulty."

Omaha (Neb.) P. L. and Museum. 33d rpt.—1909.) Added 6424; total 83,960. No. of borrowers 14,150. Issued, home use 268,774; pictures circulated 8592. Visitors to reading and ref. rooms, 68,042; visitors to museum 28,847. Expenses \$26,746.38.

The department of useful arts, containing technical books on all subjects with several technical periodicals received 296 volumes by purchase. The medical department, which is largely maintained by the Omaha Douglas Co. Medical Society, contains 1700 volumes, and added during the year 397 volumes. In the children's department 45,321 books were issued for home use. The school collection contains 5000 books and 2500 pictures for use in public and private schools. The reference room contains 10,000 reference books on a vast number of subjects. A collection of art slides, including Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Flemish and French art has been presented to the library by the Omaha Society of Fine Arts.

Pittsburgh (Pa.) Carnegie L. Homewood Branch. This is the eighth of the branches of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Carnegie Library. The building was opened March 10 with appropriate exercises. It is the most complete of all the branch library buildings, and has a frontage of 134 feet and a depth of 88 feet. It is built of brown brick with white stone trimmings, the style being collegiate Gothic. The reference room has seats for about 100 people, being furnished with 15 tables and three circular settles. The children's room has a somewhat larger seating capacity, and is equipped with the customary low chairs and tables, bulletin boards and picture-book racks. The collection of children's books numbers about 4000. The entire branch collection numbers about 10,000 volumes. During the month of March the circulation was 12,373 and the number of visitors was 24,496.

Portland (Ore.) L. A. The circulation of the library for the year ending Oct. 31, 1909, was 386,680. In the summary of the library's work for the year given in April L. J. (p. 182) inadvertently the circulation for one department of the library was given as the library's total circulation.

Quincy, Mass. Thomas Crane P. L. (30th rpt., 1909.) Added 880; total not given. Issued, home use 81,355 (fict. 62½ per cent.). New cards issued 1708.

Last summer the privilege of keeping to books without renewal during vacation was extended to patrons. Eight sets of stereopticon views have been purchased, comprising Italy, trip around the world, Niagara Falls, the Yellowstone, Washington, London, Paris,

and Stratford on Avon, and these have been loaned with accompanying stereoscope. The experiment is being tried of buying a few of the popular books for the children bound from the publisher's sheets by Cedric Chivers. The first cost is more, but it is hoped it will prove cheaper in the end. Sixteen new periodicals have been subscribed for. Pamphlets relating to certain subjects are now filed in boxes placed at the end of shelves on their topics. More than one quarter of the books circulated have been issued from the children's room.

Spokane (Wash.) P. L. (Rpt.—year 1909.) Added 9788; total 35,805. Issued, home use 151,976. No. of cards in use 13,472; new cards issued 4899. Receipts \$28,172.09; expenses \$25,162.26 (salaries \$8651.50, binding \$372.85, lighting \$684, books, periodicals and newspapers \$10,905.10).

On the resignation of Mrs. Deffenbaugh from the librarianship, Miss Alta L. Stansbury was appointed to succeed her and began her work as head of the library Sept. 16, 1909. A new branch, known as the Liberty Park Branch, was opened in a drug store in January, making four branches taken care of by the library staff. The Pedagogical branch, which was started in March, 1909, and the books of which are kept in the administration room of the public schools, is taken care of by the librarian of the South Central High School. A branch is also maintained in this high school and in the North Central High School. The Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. also have small branches and grade libraries of about 100 volumes each are sent out on request to the schools as far as the supply of books will allow.

Late in the year the fines of the library were reduced from 5 cents a day to 2 cents, which change seemed especially satisfactory for the children's room. The guarantor system was also done away with. Simply the signing of the proper application blank being sufficient to entitle a resident of Spokane or one in business or school there to the use of the library or of its branch stations.

Troy (N. Y.) P. L. (75th rpt.—year 1909.) Added 1301 (purchase 731, gift 233); total 43,844. Total registration 11,872 (increase of 1234). Ref. room use 5659 vols. by 4489 persons. Issued, home use 89,828 (65,482 adult, 24,346 juv.). Receipts \$11,366.63; expenses \$11,168.23 (salaries \$5899.21, heat and light \$754.75, repairs \$1410.74).

In the children's room 210 popular works of a high standard of excellence have been added to the collection shelved in this room. A sixth delivery station was established by the library in March.

The story-hour was observed only twice. Through the early part of the year the children showed little interest in the prospect of stories.

University of Texas L. Ground was broken on April 19 for the new building, which will cost complete about \$250,000. It is to be of cream-colored limestone, with tile roof, in a style called by the architect, Cass Gilbert, of New York, "modified Spanish Renaissance." In outline the plan is an oblong, 119 by 42 feet, with an extension at the rear 75 by 60 feet. In the oblong the ground floor contains miscellaneous rooms, and the second floor is the main reading room. In the extension are the administration rooms and the six-level stack. Seminar rooms will for the most part be placed in the stack.

Virginia State L. (6th rpt.—year ending Oct. 31, 1909.) Added, central lib. 3532; total not given. Visitors to the reading room 27,831. Receipts \$5963.96; expenses \$5894.73.

Though there were fewer accessions to the library this year than last this was largely due to the fact that there have been fewer donations of Virginia material. Though the stacks have been enlarged during the year additional stack room is still necessary to give adequate provision for growth. Considerable effort has been made toward increasing the legislative reference work of the library.

Cataloging the printed material of the library has been the work receiving the especial attention of the library staff: 23,625 cards were added to the public catalog during the year.

It is hoped that the library may have the use of the upper floor of the new library building, and the desirability of using it as a newspaper room is emphasized; it is also suggested that this room could be used for the deposit of the United States Government patent specifications and for the copies of the *Patent Office Gazette*. The technical books of the library might also be shelved here to advantage.

In the Department of archives and history 5000 manuscripts have been filed, and the capacity of the filing cases is now nearly exhausted. In the travelling library department the report records to date 116 school libraries, 79 general libraries, and 4 special libraries. Of these 109 collections 133 have been returned after seeing service in different parts of the state, 88 school libraries, 44 general libraries and 1 special library.

The system of establishing permanent rural libraries in the state, instead of limiting the work of the travelling library department, has broadened it materially.

The report of the librarian covers altogether 96 pages and follows the report of the library board. A special report of the Department of archives and history, dealing with the subject of the Separation of church and state in Virginia, is appended, and this is followed by a *trial bibliography of Colonial Virginia*, a special report of the Department of bibliography.

Waco (Texas) P. L. (10th rpt., year 1909-1910.) During the year 1506 volumes were added, 214 gifts and 1392 volumes purchased. The Sunday afternoon attendance was 730. The circulation for the year was 45,557, with a percentage of 54 for fiction reading. 2384 volumes were circulated through the East Waco deposit station. In the past five years the circulation has doubled itself.

Among the donations were a handsome stereopticon lantern and a file of local papers dating from 1875 to date. The annual series of lectures has been more successful than ever before, and 1683 children have attended the regular Saturday morning Story hour. Many of these stories were illustrated with the stereopticon.

Receipts for the year were \$3800.73 and disbursements (including salaries \$1130 and books and magazines \$1421.33) amounted to \$3703.55. Balance on hand at close of last fiscal year \$492.72; balance at close of this year \$589.00.

Waltham (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1910.) Added 1664; total about 34,987. Issued, home use 104,008 (fict. 74.4 per cent.). Adult borrowers 3766; new adult borrowers 479. Total no. of lib. patrons 5386. Expenses \$6360.86 (salaries \$3411.95, books \$1407.02, periodicals \$269.23).

The aid rendered the library through inter-library loans was considerable, as it was during 1908. During the year 2065 volumes were bound at a total cost of \$752.21.

"An extension has been made of the shelving in the periodical room during the year; the reference room, stack and director's room have been entirely refurnished and inverted gas lamps have been supplied throughout."

Washington (D. C.) P. L. The long-delayed action has at last been taken by Congress providing the necessary legislation for the acceptance from Mr. Carnegie of the donation of not less than \$30,000 for the purpose of erecting a branch library building in Takoma Park. The act provides that a commission, consisting of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the chairman of the Committee on branch libraries of the library trustees, and the librarian of the Public Library, shall be appointed to supervise the erection of the building, and the further provision is made that further provides that the building shall not be opened for public use until Congress shall have provided for the necessary expense of maintenance and that the appropriation for such expense shall not exceed the sum of 10 per cent. of the total cost of such building.

Winchester (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.—year 1909.) Added 639; total 19,483. Issued, home use 46,810. Receipts \$3600.16; expenses \$3086.45 (furniture and fixtures \$31.60, printing \$75.30, supplies \$123.62).

"The children's room still continues to be used by a large number of children, many

using the reading room who do not take books home."

The old charging system has been done away with and the Brown system installed.

FOREIGN

Berlin University. It is stated that Jacob Schiff, the celebrated New York banker, has donated \$25,000 to provide an American library, chiefly of legal works, for the projected American Institute in connection with the University. The organization of the Institute will be taken in hand by Prof. Hugo Muensterberg, of Harvard University, when he arrives in Berlin in the fall to take up his duties as exchange professor at the University.

Croydon (Eng.) P. Ls. In the *Croydon Crank*, vol. 2, no. 4, Oct.-Dec., 1909, it is stated that plans have been made for a new reference department, the estimates for which have passed the libraries committee and the council, and the work will be begun as early as possible.

Denmark. On May 1, 1910, the Danish Library Commission, "Statens Komité til Understøttelse af Bogsamlinger," will open an office on Stormgade 21, Copenhagen, where also American librarians who visit Denmark will be welcome.

New South Wales National L., Sydney. The Mitchell wing of the National Library of New South Wales which houses the library bequeathed to the state by the late Mr. D. S. Mitchell was formally opened by the State Governor on March 8.

The opening ceremony took place in the picture gallery on the first floor. Experts have valued the Mitchell collection at £100,000, taken from the commercial viewpoint. As a repository of the facts of Australian history it is invaluable. The building is appropriate in all its details. As far as possible the furnishings are Australian. The window sashes, doors, staircases and bookshelves are of steel, handsomely wrought. Reading tables and desks are in jarrah teak, revolving chairs in American oak. Natural lighting has been studied in the construction to the fullest possible extent, and there is also a very complete installation of electric light. Nothing in the building is of inflammable material that could reasonably be made of more enduring substances. Since the collection was taken over by the state it has been under the immediate care of Mr. Hugh Wright, the assistant librarian of the Free Public Library. Mr. Wright is now the Mitchell librarian under the general supervision of Mr. Bladen, the principal of the Free Library.

New Zealand. The City Council of Dunedin is reported to have called a conference of those connected with the administration of public libraries in New Zealand. The

date of the conference was set for Easter week and invitations were sent to all engaged in the management of municipal and other libraries in the province of New Zealand. The object of the conference is to secure more uniformity of action in administration methods.

MISCELLANEOUS

GERSTENBERG, Charles W. Where the layman can find the law. (*In the Journal of Accountancy*, April, 1910. 9:419-432.)

This is the first installment of an article of special interest to every reference librarian. While most of the works referred to will not be in an ordinary public library, nevertheless the sources for different kinds of legal opinion, etc., as described here, should be a part of the knowledge and equipment of every one in a reference department.

KOCH, Theodore W. Handbook of the libraries of the University of Michigan. Ann Arbor, 1910. 64 p. S.

This pamphlet contains full information about all the university's libraries and their various departments. It is intended especially for the student who is beginning to use the libraries.

Gifts and Bequests

Brockton (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late Mrs. Jonas R. Perkins a bequest of \$3000 was left to the Brockton Public Library.

Great Barrington, Mass. It is stated that the sum of \$50,000 has been left to the town for the erection of a library building.

Harvard University L. A gift of \$500 in memory of Fabian Fall (class of 1910), who was president of the editorial board of the *Crimson* at the time of his death last summer, has been received by the library. The money, according to the conditions of the gift, is to be used to purchase extra books for several of the reading courses open to undergraduates.

La Salle (Ill.) P. L. By the will of the late Robert Graf the sum of \$2000 was left to the library.

Lincoln, Mass. By the will of the late John H. Peirce the sum of \$1000 has been left to the town to be added to librarians' salaries.

Malden (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late Mrs. Lillie B. Hill the library received a bequest of \$1000.

Mount Holyoke College L. The Mary Jane Seymour legacy of \$1000 is the latest addition to the library fund of Mount Holyoke College. It is given especially for the pur-

chase of books on American colonial history. Other permanent funds of the library are the Fanny Church, the Sarah Chapin, the Kirk, the Boswell and the Sarah Adams Cooley, which with the Seymour legacy aggregate nearly \$14,000.

Somerville (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late Miss Martha R. Hunt, who died in Somerville, March 15, the library received \$15,000.

University of Washington L., Seattle, Wash. By the gift of Judge and Mrs. Charles E. Remsburg the library has received \$1250 for the purchase of books on Pacific Northwest history.

Wisconsin State Historical L. A friend who desires to remain anonymous has given \$1000 to the library, for the purchase of books.

Yale University, New Haven, Ct. By the will of Mrs. Anna Day, widow of Prof. George Day, of the Theological department of the University, the Yale Divinity School receives \$100,000. The money is to be used for a mission library.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS

March

21. Library bldg., Caribou, Maine.....	\$10,000
De Funiak Springs, Fla.....	10,000
Leamington, Ontario.....	10,000
Manti City, Utah.....	10,000
Midland, Ontario.....	12,500
Palouse, Washington.....	9,000
Springvale, Maine.....	3,000
Vincennes, Indiana.....	30,000

Total for U. S. and Canada (total for month), 8 new gifts for buildings, \$94,500

Librarians

BANKS, Miss Mary, who has been with the Seattle Public Library since its organization, and head of a department there since 1895, having served as head of the Children's, Circulation, and Reference departments, respectively, has resigned her position as reference librarian, to take effect June 1. She will leave the library, however, on May 1.

BATTERSON, Miss M. A. (Ohio Univ., Ph.B. 1901; Illinois State Library School, B.L.S. 1908), has been appointed librarian of the new Green Lake branch of the Seattle Public Library, which will open about May 1. Since April, 1909, Miss Batterson has been librarian of the Pendleton (Ore.) Public Library.

BLAISDELL, James A., has resigned from the librarianship of Beloit College Library to become president of Pomona College, Claremont, Cal.

COMPTON, Charles H., B.L.S. N. Y. State Library School, 1908, has resigned his position

as librarian of the University of North Dakota to become head of the Reference department at the Seattle Public Library.

COLE, Miss Alice S., recently on the staff of the New York Public Library, has been appointed cataloger for the Western Reserve Historical Society Library.

COLEGROVE, Mrs. Mabel E., N. Y. State Library School, 1910, has been appointed librarian of the Heermance Memorial Library at Cossackie, N. Y.

CRUNDEN, Frederick M., who since April, 1906, has been suffering from a serious and apparently hopeless malady, has, according to the statement of his brother, Mr. Frank P. Crunden, of the City Council, St. Louis, begun to gain strength, giving to his friends hopes of his recovery. For over three years Mr. Crunden has been helpless, but he is now reading the newspaper daily and he is again able to recognize friends. Mr. Crunden's long critical illness effectually prevented his administering the affairs of the St. Louis Public Library, of which he became librarian in 1877, and to which post Mr. Bostwick succeeded him in October, 1909.

DEANE, John P., and **Butlin, Miss Iva M.**, have been appointed associate librarians of Beloit College Library.

FLETCHER, Robert, principal assistant librarian in the Library of the Surgeon General's Office in Washington, in recognition of his distinguished services in connection with the indexing of the monumental catalog of the library, has been awarded a gold medal by the Royal College of Surgeons of London.

HAGEY, Miss Joanna, B. L. S., Illinois, 1902, has resigned the position of librarian of the Lincoln (Neb.) Public Library to become librarian of the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Public Library.

HAZARD, Miss Louise H., Simmons College Library School, 1908, has been appointed one of the catalogers in the University of Michigan.

KAISER, John B., N. Y. State Library School, 1910, has been appointed assistant librarian in charge of the Legislative reference section of the Texas State Library, and will begin work Aug. 1.

STONE, W. K., for 13 years connected with the University of Missouri Library, has been granted a leave of absence for 1910-1911 to travel in Europe. He expects to attend the International Library Conference at Brussels.

WATKINS, Sloan D., Pratt, 1906, has resigned his position as assistant in the Library of Congress Reading room to accept the librarianship of the West Virginia University at Morgantown. His new duties will begin on May 1.

Cataloging and Classification

BERLIN. ROYAL COURT LIBRARY. Katalog der Bibliothek des Reichs-Justizamts. 3e Ausgabe. Berlin, Puttkammer und Mühlbrecht, 1909. In-8, cxi-2277 p. 31 fr. 40.

CHICAGO (ILL.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Accessions from Aug. 1, 1909, to Feb. 1, 1910. (Bulletin no. 93.) 28 p. D. 3 c.

GÜNTHER, Otto. Katalog der Danzig Stadt, bibliothek. III (Handschriften, 3). Danzig, Saunier, 1909. In-8, viii-424 p. 12 fr. 50.

JOHN RYLANDS L., Manchester. Catalogue of an exhibition of original editions of the principal English classics. 85 p. D. Lond., 1910.

KATALOG der Bibliothek der Export-Akademie des k. k. österr. Handelsmuseum in Wien. I. Titelverzeichnis (Autorenkatalog). Wien, Handelsmuseum, 1909. In-8, 333 p. 3 fr.

KATALOG der neueren Bestände der Stadtbibliothek Frankfurt am Main. III. Frankfurt am Main, Knauer, 1909. In-8, xviii-539 p. 2 fr. 50.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Classification-Class Z — Bibliography and library science, adopted, 1898, as in force, January, 1910. Wash., Govt. Printing Office, 1910. 111 p. O.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. MUSIC DIVISION. Sonneck, O. G. The Music division of the Library of Congress: methods, policies and resources, [by] O. G. Sonneck, chief of the division. n. p. n. d. 30 p. 22 x 14½ cm. (Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Music Teachers' National Association for 1908.)

A history of the music section of the Library of Congress from its creation in 1897, describing in detail the present method of classification and cataloging which was begun in 1902. The pamphlet also tells how accessions to the collection are made, and to whom and in what manner loans are granted. The policy of the department, its functions, extent used, type of borrowers, material contained, etc., are then set forth in an interesting and popular style.

The Library of Congress is fortunate in having the services of Mr. Sonneck, who is at once the rare combination of musician, scholar and librarian. He has the true collector's spirit with well balanced ideas on collections.

E. M. J.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS. Monthly catalogue United States public documents. no. 183: March, 1910. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1910. 561 p. D.

TRENTON (N. J.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. List of entertaining autobiographies. 34 p. S. Trenton, 1910.

Bibliography

AMERICAN INDIANS. Rare Americana relating to the American Indians; being a portion of the library of Wilberforce Eames, with a few choice duplicates from the New York Public Library. Part 1, sold April 26, 1910. Anderson Auction Co., N. Y., [1910.] (no. 836.)

ANTS. Wheeler, W. M. Ants; their structure, development and behavior. N. Y., Columbia University Press, 1910. xxv, 663 p. front. il. 23 cm., (Columbia University biological ser., ix.) "Literature": p. 578-648.

ARMY AND NAVY. United States. Superintendent of Documents. Additional army and navy publications; latest military manuals and regulations, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington. [Wash., Govt. Print. Off., 1910.] 15 [1] p. 20½ cm. (Suppl. to Price list 19.)

BIOLOGY. Pennsylvania. University. Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology. List of biological serials, exclusive of botany, in the libraries of Philadelphia. Phil., [Press of the John C. Winston Co.,] 1909. 1 p. l., 61 p. 24 cm., (Bulletin no. 2 of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology.) Preface signed: Clara N. Perine, librarian.

BISMARCK-SCHÖNHAUSEN, Otto Eduard Leopold, fürst von. Singer, A. Bismarck in der literatur; ein bibliographischer versuch. Würzburg, C. Kabitzsch (A. Stuber), 1909. 6 p. l., 5-251 [1] p. 10 facsim., 24½ cm. "Mit reproductionen der titelseiten einiger seltener Bismarckiana."

CHILDREN'S READING. Illinois. State Normal School, Charleston. List of books in the schoolroom libraries of the first six grades in the Eastern Illinois State Normal School. Charleston, [Illinois State Reformatory Print,] 1909. 35 p. 20 cm.

CHILDREN'S READING. North Carolina. Dept. of Public Instruction. Approved list of books for rural libraries. 1909. Raleigh, N. C. [E. M. Uzzell & Co., state printers, 1909.] 44 p. il. 23½cm.

Issued from office superintendent of public instruction. "The law providing for the establishment and enlargement of libraries in the public schools of the rural districts": p. [40]-42.

CUMBERLAND, ENGLAND. Carlisle, Eng. Public Library. Bibliotheca Jacksoniana. Catalogue, by James Pitcairn Hinds Kendal; pub. by T. Wilson, 1909. vii, [1], 199 p. 23½cm.

Dictionary catalog. "The Bibliotheca Jacksoniana consists of books, etc., relating to Cumberland, Westmoreland and Lancashire-north-of-the-Sands."—*Pref.*

ECONOMICS. United States. Superintendent of Documents. Economics: United States public documents now available for distribution through sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington. [Wash., Govt. Print. Off., 1910.] 102 p., 1 l. 21cm. (Price list 29.)

ELECTRIC WAVES. Tissot, C. P. Les oscillations électriques, principes de la télégraphie sans fil; avec 152 figures dans le texte. Paris, O. Doin et fils, 1910. 2 p. l., 464 p. il. diags., 18½cm., (Half-title: Encyclopédie scientifique pub. sous la direction du Dr. Toulouse, Bibliothèque de physique, directeur: A. Leduc.) "Index bibliographique": p. [445]-451.

GEOLOGY. United States. Superintendent of Documents. Publications of the United States Geological Survey sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington. [3d ed.] [Wash., Govt. Print. Off., 1910.] 74 p., 1 l. 20½cm. (Price list 15.)

HAGIOGRAPHY. Poncelet (le P. Albert). Catalogus codicum hagiographicorum latinorum bibliothecarum romanarum praefer quam Vaticanæ. Bruxelles, Société des Bollandistes, 1909. In-8, 523 p. 12 fr.

HALLEY'S COMET. List of books and articles on Halley's comet. (In San Francisco Public Library *Monthly Bulletin*, April, 1910, p. 47-48.)

HOURS, BOOK OF. Bohatta, Hanns. Bibliographie der livres d'heures (horæ B. M. V.)

officia, hortuli animæ, coronæ B. M. V. rosaria und cursus B. M. V. des xv. und xvi. jahrhunderts. Wien, Gilhofer & Ranschburg, 1909. vi p., 1 l., 77 p. 28½cm.

HYGIENE. Sadler, W. S., M.D. The science of living; or, the art of keeping well. Chic., A. C. McClurg & Co., 1910. c. 9+420 p. il. D. cl., \$1.50 net. Bibliography (1 p.).

INCUNABULA. Hanover. Kestner-museum. Die wiegendrucke des Kestner-museum zu Hannover, im auftrage des Magistrats der königlichen haupt- und residenzstadt Hannover bearb. von Konrad Ernst. Leipzig, R. Haupt, 1909. vii, 104 p. 24½cm.

INDIANA. Bibliography of Indiana local history contained in county histories, atlases and collected biographies. (In *Indiana State Library Bulletin*, March, p. 3-8.)

INSECTS. Houlbert, C. V. Les insectes, anatomie et physiologie générales; introduction à l'étude de l'entomologie biologique. Avec 202 figures dans le texte. Paris, O. Doin et fils, 1910. 3 p. l., 372 p. il. 18½cm., (Half-title: Encyclopédie scientifique, pub. sous la direction du Dr. Toulouse, Bibliothèque de zoologie, directeur: Dr. G. Loisel.) "Index bibliographique": p. [341]-350.

LE MOYNE, Pierre. Reed, C. B. The first great Canadian: the story of Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur D'Iberville; with il. and maps. Chic., A. C. McClurg & Co., 1910. c. 7+14-265 p. por. O. cl., \$2 net. Bibliography (4 p.).

MANUSCRIPTS. France. Ministère de l'Instruction Publique et des Beaux-Arts. Catalogue général des manuscrits des bibliothèques publiques de France: Paris. Paris, Plon-Nourrit et cie, 1909. v. 25cm. Minor collections only; larger collections (Arsenal, Mazarine, etc.) listed separately.

MARINE INSURANCE. Gow, W. Marine insurance; a handbook. [4th ed., rev. and enl.] N. Y., Macmillan, 1909, [1910.] 27+467 p. D. (Elementary commercial class-books.) cl., \$1.10 net. Bibliography (2 p.).

MATHEMATICS. American Mathematical Society, New York. Library. Catalogue of

- the library, January, 1910. N. Y., The Society, 1910. 35 p. 24cm.
- MEDICINE. Crăinicianu, Gheorghe. *Literatura medicală românească; biografi și bibliografie*, de dr. Gheorghe Crăinicianu. Editiunea Academiei române. Bucuresti, 1907. iv, 483 p. 24½cm.
- MISSIONS AND MISSIONARIES. Malden, R. H. *Foreign missions; being a study of some principles and methods in the expansion of the Christian church*. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1910. 8+256 p. O. cl., \$1.25 net.
- Bibliography (1 p.).
- MOTORING. Scranton (Pa.) Public Library. *Special bulletin*. 6 p. D.
- MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS. New Haven, Ct. Free Public Library. *A selected list of references on municipal affairs*, 1910. 15 p. D.
- MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION. Robbins, E. C., comp. *Selected articles on the commission plan of municipal government*. Minneapolis, Minn., H. W. Wilson Co., 1909. ix, 168 p. 20cm., (*Half-title*: Debater's handbook ser.)
- Bibliography: p. [5]-14.
- NAPOLEON I., BONAPARTE. Davois, G. *Bibliographie napoléonienne française jusqu'en 1908*. T. 1er (A-F.) précédé d'une étude historique sur la bibliographie. Montluçon, impr. Herbin. Paris, "l'édition Bibliographique," 11, rue Git-le-Cœur. 1909. In-8 à 2 col., 231 p. 30 fr.
- NATURE STUDY. Dana, J. C. *The trees and the birds; books, pamphlets, pictures and other material on trees, birds, Arbor Day, Bird Day, and kindred topics to be found in the [Newark] Free Public Library*. Newark, N. J., 1910. unp. S.
- *Special reading list*. (*In Salem Public Library Bulletin*, April, p. 126-128.)
- PARIS. Vallée, Leon. *Catalogue des plans de Paris et des cartes de l'Île de France, de la Généralité, de l'Élection, de l'Archevêché, de la Vicomté, de l'Université, du Grenier à sel et de la Cour des Aydes de Paris, conservés à la Section des cartes et plans de la Bibliothèque Nationale*. Paris, Champion, 1908. 576 p. O \$4.
- PARIS MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES. Bonduband, E. *Inventaire sommaire des archives départementales antérieures à 1790*. Gard: archives civiles. Série E. iv: Notaires (suite et fin). Nîmes, imp. Chastanier, 1909. In-4, xii-432 p. 10 fr.
- Chandon de Brailles, R., et Bertal, Henri. *Archives municipales d'Eprenay (1576-1619)*. Paris, Leclerc, 1909. In-8, xix-148 p. et fig. 7 fr.
- PETRARCA, FRANCESCO. Petrarca, Francesco. *Petrarch's letters to classical authors; tr. from the Latin, with a commentary by Mario Emilio Cosenza*. Chic., University of Chicago Press, 1910. xiv, 208 p. 19cm. \$1.
- "A selected bibliography": p. 205-208.
- PHILOSOPHY. Alexander, Archbp. B. D. A short history of philosophy. 2d ed., rev. and enl. N. Y., Macmillan, 1910. 28+602 p. 8°, cl., \$2.75 net.
- Bibliography.
- PHYSICAL TRAINING. Affleck, G. B. *Bibliography of physical training; selected from books and periodicals published Sept., 1909-Jan., 1910*. 17 p. D.
- Reprinted from the *American Physical Education Review*, March, 1910.
- POLITICAL PARTIES. N. Y. CITY. Becker, C. L. *The history of political parties in the province of New York, 1760-1776*. Madison, Wis., 1909. 319 p. 23cm., (*Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin*, no. 286; *History ser.*, v. 2, no. 1.)
- Bibliography: p. 277-289.
- POPE, Alexander. Lefferts, M. C. *Alexander Pope; notes towards a bibliography of early editions of his writings; a catalogue of Marshall C. Lefferts's great collection of first and later editions of the works of Alexander Pope, with the autograph manuscript of An essay on man. Offered for sale by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. [Cedar Rapids, Ia., Torch Press, 1910.] 50 p. 25cm.*
- RADIATION. Guilleminot, Hyacinthe. *Rayons x et radiations diverses; actions sur l'organisme, avec figures dans le texte*. Paris, O. Doin et fils, 1910. 2 p. l., 317 p. il. 18½cm., (*Half-title*: *Encyclopédie scien-*

tifique, pub. sous la direction du Dr. Toulouse, Bibliothèque de physique biologique, directeur, A. Imbert.)
 "Index bibliographique": p. [287]-302.

SILVA PASSOS, José da. Freitas, Anna L. Rodrigues de. Catalogo dos documentos manuscritos que pertenceram a José da Silva Passos, e que foram oferecidos á real bibliotheca publica municipal de Porto. Porto, imp. Portuguesa, 1909. In-4, vii-600 p.

STATE PUBLICATIONS. Library of Congress. Division of documents. Monthly list of state publications, January, 1910. Wash., Govt. Printing Office, 1910. 43 p. O.

The first issue of a periodical list of current documents received from the states, territories and insular possessions of the United States. In an effort to furnish through this publication a complete record of this class of material, state librarians and other officials charged with the distribution of documents have been invited to cooperate by forwarding to the Library of Congress a copy of each state publication not later than the last day of the month in which it appears. Promises of cooperation have been received from a large majority of the states, and efforts are being made to establish in the remaining states satisfactory arrangements for supplying the desired material. The record is to be, as a rule, published monthly, but in case of a small number of monthly publications, titles for two or three months may be combined in a single issue. A subject index will be added quarterly and will cumulate throughout the year.

The classification of titles is by the name of the state in alphabetical order. Brief annotations are given for some titles.

TAMIL LITERATURE. British Museum. Dept. of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts. A catalogue of the Tamil books in the library of the British Museum; comp. by L. D. Barnett and the late G. U. Pope, D.D. Printed by order of the trustees of the British Museum. London, British Museum [etc.], 1909. viii p., 590 col., [1] p. 29 x 22cm.

TECHNICAL LITERATURE. Pratt Free Library. Technical books of 1909; a selection. 28 p. S. [1910.]

TEXAS. GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS. Ramsdell, C. W. Reconstruction in Texas. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1910. c. 324 p. O. (Studies in history, economics

and public law; ed. by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University.) pap., \$2.50.

Bibliography (2 p.).

THACKERAY, William. Benjamin, L. S. William Makepeace Thackeray; a biography including hitherto uncollected letters and speeches and a bibliography of 1300 items, by Lewis Melville [*pseud.*]; with 2 photographic portraits and numerous other illustrations. London, J. Lane, 1910. 2 v., front. il. pls. por. facsim., 22½cm.

"List of portraits of Thackeray": v. 2, p. [121]-126. "List of Thackeray manuscripts": v. 2, p. [127]-130. "Authorities": v. 2, p. [131]-142. Bibliography: v. 2, p. [143]-347.

THOMSON, William. Thompson, Silvanus P. The life of William Thomson; Baron Kelvin of Largs. In 2 v. N. Y., Macmillan, 1910. 20+584; 9:585+1297 p. por. O. cl. \$7.50 net, boxed.

Bibliography (54 p.).

TROPICS. Schilling Claus. Tropenhygiene; mit 123 abbildungen, 2 karten und 10 zum teil farbigen tafeln. Leipzig, G. Thieme, 1909. vi p., 1 l., 571 p. il. pls. (partly col.) fold, maps, diagrs., 26cm.

"Literaturverzeichnis": p. [525]-560.

UNITED STATES. BUREAU OF SOILS. United States. Superintendent of Documents. Soils bureau. Bulletins, circulars, and field operations of the Soils bureau, Agriculture department, U. S. A. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington. [2d ed.] [Wash., Govt. Print. Off., 1910.] 8 p. 20cm. (Price list 46.)

UNITED STATES. CONGRESS. HOUSE. Follett, Mary Parker. The speaker of the House of Representatives; with an introduction by Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph.D. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1909. xxvi, 378 p. 19½cm.

Appendix A. Bibliography of the speaker-ship.

WEST INDIES. Institute of Jamaica, Kingston. Library. Bibliography of the West Indies (excluding Jamaica), by Frank Cundall, secretary and librarian of the Institute of Jamaica. Kingston, Institute of Jamaica, 1909. 3 p. l., 179 p. 21½cm.

"Index of names" (p. 152-179) includes references to "Bibliographia jamaicensis."

published by the Institute in 1902, and "Supplement to Bibliographia jamaicensis," published 1908.

IMPORTANT SALES CATALOGS

CATALOGUS DISSERTATIONUM PHILOLOGICARUM CLASSICARUM. Ed. 2. Leipzig, 1910. 652 p. D.

INDEXES

The Office of the *Publishers' Weekly*, N. Y. City, has recently issued "The Annual Library Index, 1909, including periodicals, American and English; Essays, book-chapters, etc., bibliography, necrology, index to dates of principal events, and select lists of libraries in the United States and Canada," ed. with the coöperation of members of the American Library Association by W. I. Fletcher.

The volume is of the same character as those of previous years, the new feature of last year's volume being repeated with additions in its select lists of libraries. Besides noting the leading live libraries of U. S. and Canada with statistics as to size, income and book expenditures, information is given on the library organizations of each state.

Notes and Queries

BOOKPLATES. — Mr. Arthur N. Macdonald is an engraver of bookplates with a growing reputation for the excellence of his work. We have proofs, many of them signed, of about 80 of his plates. These are all mounted on cards $11\frac{1}{4} \times 16$, and matted, the mat and cards being hinged, so that the plates cannot easily be injured. We have printed a few signs, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ in size, as follows:

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CLASSIFICATION OF DOCUMENTS. — I should be glad to correspond with any libraries that have adopted the classification of the United States Departmental Documents. We have recently rearranged our volumes under this classification, and shall be pleased to learn the experience of others in the same work.

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FURTHER VERDICT ON THE DICTIONARY. — As an old worker on dictionaries and cyclopædias, I desire to express my approval of what Mr. Arthur Brooks says of alphabetical arrangement, in the February and April issues of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Like him, I was very much disappointed to see in the last edition of the international dictionary the divided alphabet, which I believe to be a distinct step backwards. What we need now is a dictionary publisher who will be courageous enough to place all the entries in his book in a single alphabet, including words, phrases, proper names, quotations from foreign languages and whatever else he might see fit to include. I venture to predict that the first dictionary to adopt this plan will soon distance its competitors, provided it is comparable with them in every other respect.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

NOTES AND QUERIES INDEXED. — G. E. Stechert & Co. have reprinted the indexes to series III and V of "Notes and queries," the well-known English periodical. These volumes have been worth \$25 to \$30, and even at these exorbitant prices could not be found. The two volumes together are offered for \$10 and any separate volume for \$7.50.

WARNING TO LIBRARIANS. — It has come to the attention of the Library of Congress that the "Report on the Star-spangled banner, Hail Columbia, America, Yankee Doodle, comp. by O. G. T. Sonneck, chief of the Division of Music," 1909, has been offered for sale by certain private concerns at \$1.25. This publication can be obtained direct from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 85 cents a copy.

Library Calendar

MAY

9. Pa. L. C. Phil. F. L. H. Josephine Widener Branch.
Program: Library work in the open country, by Miss Sarah B. Askew.
31-Je. 2. Pacific Northwest L. Assoc. Portland, Ore.

JUNE

- 30-July 6. A. L. A. annual meeting. Mackinac Island. Grand Hotel.

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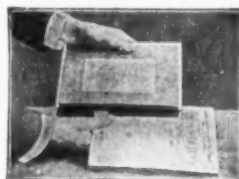
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